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CATALOGUE No. 1262

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AT 2.30 AND 7.30 O'CLOCK, P. M.

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CATALOGUE No. 1262

THE GREAT AUTOGRAPH SALE

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War of 1812, and the Civil War, &c.

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THE FORD

CHOBHAM

The 5th of April, 1920.

Dear Mr. Henkels :

I see that you have sold five folio sheets of Charles Lamb's MSS. for £2520, and as the war and the income tax in this country force me to consider selling some of my valuable autographs, I thought perhaps you would be disposed to assist me in the matter.

All the world knows that we have, without much complaining, shouldered the main burden of the greatest and noblest fight ever waged in history, and have as a nation to face eight thousand million pounds of debt, and it is further an indisputable fact that we are not allowing the poor to suffer, and that we of the more well to do classes are taking up this whole vast burden. To do this, most of us must make sacrifices, and there is an end of the matter.

I will take the various treasures I must part with to my good friend, Mr. Sutcliffe, of Sangorski & Sutcliffe and direct him to pack them suitably and see to their despatch to you.

I have included nothing that I have inherited, or been given. No one can say that I am not entitled to sell what I have myself bought. I am ready to take your better knowledge as my guide in all these matters. I have never yet sold anything of the kind, but, with half my income taken in taxes, and everything at very high prices, I am reluctantly compelled to consider the matter, and send them to you. And, so I bid farewell to these life-long companions with a heavy heart, but with the consolatory reflection that not my own profligacy, but the neces-

sary consequences of a just and glorious war waged in a noble and grave spirit to a splendid victory have forced upon me the sad separation.

If it were not unusual and unprofessional, I would wish a word or two said to explain that not ignoble motives have caused me with infinite reluctance to part with these treasures. But enough. I am

Sincerely yours,

STEPHEN COLERIDGE.

NOTE.—I have copied Sir Stephen Coleridge's letter verbatim, which I think will render all the explanation as to his reasons for selling, necessary.

STAN. V. HENKELS.

CATALOGUE.

Letters of Benjamin Franklin to Miss Mary Stevenson.

NOTE.—These letters were written by Benjamin Franklin, for the most part to Miss Mary Stevenson, of London, England. It was at the home of Miss Stevenson, where Franklin resided during the greater portion of the time he was in England, as agent for the American Colonies, and while enjoying the hospitality of Mr. Adinell Stevenson's home, he formed a great affection for the daughter Mary, whom he saw grow up from a little girl to womanhood, and who, under his tuition, became one of the most intellectual young ladies of her day. Her father dying when she was a mere child, caused her to look up to the good and wise Franklin for advice in all the affairs of her life, as well as for promoting her knowledge of natural philosophy. Therefore, the reason that these letters contain so much relating to matters of a philosophical nature, her friendship for Dr. Franklin lasted until his death.

- 1 Franklin, Benjamin. Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Agent for the Colonies at the Court of London. Minister to France during the Revolution. A. L. S. 2 pages, folio. London, May 4, 1759 To Miss Mary Stevenson. Torn in the folds.

"My dear Child,

Craven street, Friday May 4, 1759

Hearing that you was in the Park last Sunday, I hop'd for the Pleasure of seeing you yesterday at the Oratorio in the Foundling Hospital; but tho' I look'd with all the Eyes I had, not excepting even those I carry in my Pockets. I could nor find you; and this Morning your good Mama has receiv'd a Line from you, by which we learn that you are return'd to Wanstead. It is long since you heard from me, tho' not a Day passes in which I do not think of you with the same affectionate Regard and Esteem I ever had for you. My not writing is partly owing to an inexcusable Indolence which I find grows upon me as I grow in Years; and partly to an Expectation I have had, from Week to Week, of making a little Journey into Essex, in which I Intended to call at Wanstead, and promis'd myself the Pleasure of seeing you there. I have now fix'd this Day se'nnight for the Journey, and purpose to take Mrs. Stevenson out with me, leave her with you till the next Day, and call for her on Saturday in my Return. Let me know by a Line if you think anything may make such a Visit

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

from us at that time improper or inconvenient. Present my sincere
Respects to Mrs. Tickell, and believe me ever, Dear Polly

Your truly affectionate Friend
& humble^s Servant

P. S.

We have Company that dine with us to day, & B. Franklin
your careful Mama being busied about many
things cannot write. Will did not see you
in the Park. Mr. Hunter & his Sister are both
gone. God prosper their Voyage. My Compliments
To Miss Pitt.

Miss Stevenson."

2 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 2 pages, folio. London,
May 1, 1760. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

"CravenStreet, May 1, 1760.

I embrace most gladly my dear Friend's Proposal of a Subject for
our future Correspondence; not only as it will occasion my hearing
from her more frequently, but as it will lay me under a Necessity of
improving my own Knowledge, that I may be better able to assist in
her Improvement. I only fear my necessary Business and Journeys
with the natural Indolence of an old Man, will make me too unpunct-
ual a Correspondent. For this, I must hope some Indulgence.

But why will you, by the Cultivation of your Mind, make yourself
still more amiable, and a more desirable Companion for a Man of
Understanding, when you are determin'd, as I hear, to live Single?—
If we enter, as you propose, into a *moral* as well as natural Philosophy,
I fancy, when I have fully establish'd my Authority as a Tutor, I shall
take upon me to lecture you a little on that Chapter of Duty.—But to
be Serious,—

Our easiest Method of Proceeding I think will be, for you to read
some Books that I may recommend to you; and, in the Course of
your Reading, whatever occurs that you do not thoroughly apprehend,
or that you clearly conceive and find Pleasure in, may occasion either
some Questions for farther Information or some Observations that
show how far you are satisfy'd and pleas'd with your Author. These
will furnish Matter for your Letters to me, and, in consequence, of
mine also to you.

Let me know then, what Books you have already perus'd on the
Subject intended, that I may better judge what to advise for your next
Reading. And believe me ever, my dear good Girl,

Your affectionate Friend
& Servant
B. Franklin

Miss Stevenson "

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

- 3 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. 2 pages, folio. London, May 17, 1760. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

“CravenStreet, May 17, 1760.

I send my dear good Girl the Books I mention'd to her last Night. I beg her to accept them as a Small Mark of My Esteem and Friendship. They are written in the familiar easy Manner for which the French are so remarkable, and afford a good deal of philosophic and practical Knowledge, unembarras'd with the dry Mathematics us'd by more exact Reasoners, but which is apt to discourage young Beginners.—I would advise you to read with a Pen in your Hand, and enter in a little Book short Hints of which you find that is curious or that may be useful; for this will be the best Method of imprinting such Particulars in your Memory, where they will be ready either for Practice on some future Occasion if they are Matters of Utily, or at least to adorn and improve your Conversation if they are rather Points of Curiosity.—And, as many of the Terms of Science are such as you cannot have met with in your common Reading, and may therefore be unacquainted with, I think it would be well for you to have a good Dictionary at hand, to consult immediately when you meet with a Word you do not comprehend the precise Meaning of. This may at first seem troublesome and interrupting; but 'tis a Trouble that will daily diminish, as you will daily find less & less Occasion for your Dictionary as you become more acquainted with the Terms; and in the meantime you will read with more Satisfaction because with more Understanding.—When any Point occurs in which you would be glad to have farther Information than your Book affords you, I beg you would not in the least apprehend that I should think it a Trouble to receive and answer your Questions. It will be a Pleasure, and no Trouble. For tho' I may not be able, out of my own little Stock of Knowledge to afford you what you require, I can easily direct you to the Books where it may most readily be found. Adieu, & believe me ever, my dear Friend,

Yours affectionately,

My compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Calender, & B. Franklin.
Miss Pitt. I hope neither they nor you got
any Cold last night.—
Miss Stevenson.”

- 4 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. 3 pages, folio. London, June 11, 1760. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

An interesting letter on the construction of the Barometer.

“Dear Polly,

Carven Street, June 11, 1760.

'Tis a very sensible Question you ask, how the Air can effect the Barometer, when its Opening appears covered with Wood?—If indeed it was so closely covered as to admit of no Communication of the outward Air to the Surface of the Mercury, the Change of Weight in the

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

Air could not possible effect it. But the least Crevice is sufficient for the Purpose; a Pinhole will do the Business.—And if you could look behind the Frame to which your Barometer is fixed, you would certainly find some small Opening.

There are indeed some Barometers in which the Body of Mercury at the lower End is contain'd in a close Leather Bag, and so the Air cannot come into immediate Contact with the Mercury: Yet the same Effect is produc'd. For the Leather being flexible, when the Bag is press'd by any additional Weight of Air, it contracts, and the Mercury is forc'd up into the Tube;—when the Air becomes lighter, and its Pressure less, the Weight of the Mercury prevails, and it desends, again into the Bag.

Your Observation on what you have lately read concerning Insects, is very just and solid. Superficial Minds are apt to despise those who make that Part of the Creation their Study, as mere Triflers; but certainly the World has been much oblig'd to them. Under the Care and Management of Man the Labors of the little Silkworm afford Employment & Subsistence to Thousands of Families, and become an immense Article of Commerce. The bee, too, yields us its delicious Honey, and its Wax useful to a multitude of Purposes. Another Insect, it is said, produces the Cochineal, from whence we have our rich Scarlet Dye. The Usefulness of the Cantharides, or Spanish Flies, in Medicine, is known to all, and Thousands owe their Lives to that Knowledge. By human Industry and Observation, other Properties of other Insects may possible be hereafter discovered, and of equal Utility. A thorough Acquaintance with the Nature of these little Creatures, may also enable Mankind to prevent the Increase of such as are noxious or Secure us against the Mischiefs they occasion. These Things doubtless your Books make mention of; I can only add a particular late Instance which I had from a Swedish Gentleman of good Credit. In the green Timber intended for Ship-building at the King's Yards in that Country, a kind of Worms were found, which every year became more numerous and more pernicious, so that the Ships were greatly damag'd before they into Use, The King sent Linnaeus, the great Naturalist, from Stockholm, to inquire into the Affair, and see if the Mischief was capable of any Remedy. He found on Examination, that the Worm was produc'd from a small Egg deposited in the little Roughnesses on the Surface of the Wood, by a particular kind of Fly or Beetle; from whence the Worm, as soon as it was hatch'd, began to eat into the Substance of the Wood, and after some time came out again a Fly of the Parent kind, and so the Species increas'd. The Season in which this Fly laid its Eggs, Linnaeus knew to be about a Fortnight (I think) in the Month of May, and at no other time of the Year. He therefore advis'd, that some Days before that Season, all the green Timber should be thrown into the Water, and kept under Water till the Season was over. Which being done by the King's

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

Order, the Flies missing their usual Nests, could not increase; and the Species was either destroy'd or went elsewhere; and the Wood was effectually preserved, for after the first Year it became too dry & hard for their purpose.

There is, however, a prudent Moderation to be used in Studies of this kind. The Knowledge of Nature may be ornamental, and it may be useful, but if to attain an Eminence in that, we neglect the Knowledge & Practice of essential Duties, we deserve Reprehension. For there is no Rank in Natural Knowledge of equal Dignity and Importance with that of being a good Parent, a good Child, a good Husband, or Wife, a good Neighbour or Friend, a good Subject or Citizen, that is, in short, a good Christian. Nicholas Gimorack, therefore, who neglected the Care of his Family, to pursue Butterflies, was a just Object of Ridicule, and we must give him up as fair Game to the Satyrist.

Adieu, my dear Friend, & believe me ever

Yours affectionally

Your good Mother is well & gives
her love & Blessing to you. My
Compliments to your Aunts, Miss Pitt, &—
Miss Stevenson."

B. Franklin

- 5 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 6 pages, folio. London, Sept. 13, 1760. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

An interesting dissertation upon the causes and effects of tides.

"My dear Friend,

London, Sept. 13, 1760.

I have your agreeable Letter from Bristol, which I take this first Leisure Hour to answer, having for some time been much engag'd in Business.—

Your first Question, *What is the Reason the Water at this Place, tho' cold at the Spring, becomes warm by Pumping?* it will be most prudent in me to forbear attempting to answer, till, by a more circumstantial Account, you assure me of the Fact. I own I should expect that Operation to warm, not so much the Water pump'd as the Person pumping.—The Rubbing of dry Solids together, has been long observ'd to produce Heat; but the like Effect has never yet, that I have heard, been produc'd by the mere Agitation of Fluids, or Friction of Fluids with Solids. Water in a Bottle shook for Hours by a Mill Hopper, it is said, discover'd no sensibled Addition of Heat. The Production of Animal Heat by Exercise, is therefore to be accounted for in another manner, which I may hereafter endeavour to make you acquainted with.—

This Prudence of not attempting to give Reasons before one is sure of Facts, I learnt from one of Your Sex, who, as *Setden* tells us, being in company with some Gentlemen that were viewing and considering something which they call'd a Chinese Shoe, and disputing earnestly

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

about the manner of wearing it, and how it could possibly be put on ; put in her Word, and said modestly, *Gentlemen, are you sure it is a Shoe? Should not that be settled first?*

But I shall now endeavour to explain what I said to you about the Tide in Rivers, and to that End shall make a Figure, which tho' not very like a River, may serve to convey my Meaning.—Suppose a Canal 140 Miles long communicating at one End with the Sea, and fill'd therefore with Sea Water. I chuse a Canal at first, rather than a River, to throw out of Consideration the Effects produc'd by the Streams of Fresh Water from the Land.

(Here is the figure he drew).

The Inequality in Breadth, and the Crookedness of Courses. Let A, C be the Head of the Canal, C, D the Bottom of it. D, F the open Mouth of it next the Sea. Let the Strait prick'd Line B. G represent Low Water Mark the whole Length of the Canal, A, F High Water Mark :—Now if a Person standing at E, and observing at the time of High water there that the Canal is quite full at that Place up to the Line E, should conclude that the Canal is equally full to the same Height from End to End, and therefore there was as much more Water come into the Canal since it was down at Low Water Mark, as could be included in the oblong Space A, B, G, F, he would be greatly mistaken. For the Tide is a *Wave*, and the Top of the Wave, which makes High Water, as well as every other lower Part, is progressive ; and it is High Water successively, but not at the same time, in all the several Points between G, F and A, B,—and in such a Length as I have mention'd it is Low Water at F, G and also at A, B, at or near the same time with its being High Water at E ; so that the Surface of the Water in the Canal, during that Situation, is properly represented by the Curve prick'd Line, B, E, G.—And on the other hand, when it is Low Water at E, H, it is High Water both at F, F and at A, B at or near the same time ; and the Surface would then be describ'd by the inverted Curve Line, A, H, F.

In this View of the Case, you will easily see, that there must be very little more Water in the Canal at what we call High Water than there is at Low Water, those Terms not relating to the whole Canal at the same time, but successively to its Parts. And if you suppose the Canal six times as long, the Case would not vary as to the Quantity of Water at different times of the Tide ; there would only be six Waves in the Canal at the same time, instead of one, and the Hollows in the Water would be equal to the Hills.

That this is not mere Theory, but conformable to Fact, we know by our long Rivers in *America*. The *Delaware*, on which *Philadelphia* stands, is in this particular similar to the Canal I have supposed of one Wave ; For when it is High Water at the *Capes* or Mouth of the River it is also High Water at *Philadelphia*, which stands about 140 miles from the sea ; and there is at the same time a Low Water in the

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

Middle between the two High Waters;—where, when it comes to be High Water, it is at the same time Low Water at the Capes and at *Philadelphia*. And the longer Rivers have, some a Wave and a Half, some two, three, or four Waves, according to their Length —In the shorter Rivers of this Island, one may see the same thing in Part; for Instance; it is High Water at *Gravesend* an Hour before it is High Water at *London Bridge*;—and 20 miles below *Gravesend* an Hour before it is High Water at *Gravesend*. Therefore at the Time of High Water at *Gravesend* the Top of the Wave is there, and the Water is then not so high by some feet where the Top of the Water was an Hour before, or where it will be an Hour after, as it is just then at *Gravesend*.

Now we are not to suppose, that because the Swell or Top of the Wave runs at the Rate of 20 Miles an Hour, that therefore the Current or Water itself of which the Wave is compos'd, runs at that rate. Far from it. To conceive this Motion of a Wave, make a small Experiment or two. Fasten one End of a Cord in a Window near the Top of a House, and let the other End come down to the Ground; take this End in your Hand, and you may, by a Sudden Motion occasion a Wave in the Cord that will run quite up to the Window;—but tho' the Wave is progressive from your Hand to the Window, the Parts of the Rope do not proceed with the Wave, but remain where they were, except only that kind of Motion that produces the Wave.—So if you throw a Stone into a Pond of Water when the Surface is still and smooth, you will see a circular Wave proceed from the Stone as its Center, quite to the Sides of the Pond; but the Water does not proceed with the Wave, it only rises and falls to form it in the different Parts of its Course; and the Waves that follow the first, all make use of the same Water with their Predecessors.—

But a Wave in Water is not indeed in all Circumstances exactly like that in a Cord; for Water being a Fluid, and gravitating to the Earth, it naturally runs from a higher Place to a lower; therefore the Parts of the Wave in Water do actually run a little both ways from its Top towards its lower Sides, which the Parts of the Wave in the Cord cannot do. Thus when it is high and standing Water at *Gravesend*, the Water 20 Miles below has been running Ebb, or towards the Sea for an Hour, or ever since it was High Water there; but the Water at *London Bridge* will run Flood, or from the Sea yet another Hour, till it is High Water or the Top of the Wave arrives at that Bridge, and then it will have run Ebb an Hour at *Gravesend*, &c., &c.,—Now this Motion of the Water, occasion'd only by its Gravity, or Tendency to run from a higher Place to a lower, is by no means so swift as the Motion of the Wave. It scarce exceeds perhaps two Miles in an Hour. If it went as the Wave does 20 Miles an Hour, no Ships could ride at Anchor in such a Stream, nor Boats row against it.

In common Speech, indeed, this Current of the Water both Ways

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

from the Top of the Wave is called *the Tide*; thus we say, *The Tide runs strong, the Tide runs at the rate of 1, 2, or 3 Miles an hour, &c.*, and when we are at a Part of the River behind the Top of the Wave, and find the Water lower than High water Mark, and running towards the Sea, we say, *the Tide runs Ebb*; and when we are before the Top of the Wave, & find the Water higher than Low-water Mark, and running from the Sea, we say, *the Tide runs Flood*; But these Expressions are only locally proper; for a Tide strictly speaking is *one whole Wave*, including all its Parts higher and lower, and these Waves succeed one another about twice in twenty four Hours.

This Motion of the Water occasion'd by its Gravity, will explain to you why the Water near the Mouths of Rivers may be saltier at High-water than at Low. Some of the Salt Water, as the Tide Wave enters the River, runs from its Top and fore Side, and mixes with the fresh, and also pushes it back up the River.

Supposing that the Water commonly runs during the Flood at the Rate of two Miles in an Hour, and that the Flood runs 5 Hours, you see that it can bring at most into our Canal only a quantity of Water equal to the Space included in the Breadth of the Canal, ten Miles of its Length, and the Depth between Low and Highwater Mark. Which is but a fourteenth Part what would be necessary to fill all the Space between Low and Highwater Mark, for 140 Miles, the whole Length of the Canal.

And indeed such a Quantity of Water as would fill that whole Space, to run in and out every Tide, must create so outrageous a Current as would do Infinite Damage to the Shores, Shipping, etc. and make the Navigation of a River almost impracticable—

I have made this Letter longer than I intended, therefore reserve for another what I have farther to say on the Subject of Tides and Rivers, I shall now only add, that I have not been exact in the Numbers, because I would avoid perplexing you with minute Calculations, my Design at present being chiefly to give you distinct and clear Ideas of the first Principles.—

After writing 6 Folio Pages of Philosophy to a young Girl, is it necessary to finish such a Letter with a Compliment?—Is not such a Letter to such a Person of itself a Compliment? Does it not say, she has a Mind thirsty after Knowledge, and capable of receiving it; and that the most agreeable Things one can write to her are those that tend to the Improvement of her Understanding?—It does indeed say all this, but then it is still no Compliment; it is no more than plain honest Truth, which is not the Character of a Compliment. So if I would finish my Letter in the Mode, I should yet add something that means nothing, and is *merely* civil and polite.—But being naturally awkward at every Circumstance of Ceremony, I shall not attempt it.

FRANKLIN—(Continued.)

I had rather conclude abruptly with what pleases me more than any
Compliment can please you, that I am allow'd to subscribe myself

Your affectionate Friend

B. Franklin "

- 6 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 4 pages, folio (Oct. 1, 1760). To Miss Mary Stevenson.

A long and further dissertation upon the tides and the effect of heat on various colors.

" My dear Friend

It is, as you observed in our late Conversation, a very general Opinion, that *all rivers Run into the Sea*, or deposite there Waters there. 'Tis a kind of Audacity to call such general Opinions in question, and may subject one to Censure : But we must hazard something in what we think the cause of Truth. And if we propose our Objections modestly, we shall, tho' mistaken, deserve Censure less severe, than when we are both mistaken and insolent.

That some Rivers run into the Sea is beyond a doubt ; Such, for Instance, are the *Amazones*, and I think the *Oranoko* & the *Mississippi*. The Proof is, that their Waters are fresh quite to the Sea, and out to some Distance from the Land. Our Question is, whether the fresh Waters of these Rivers whose Beds are filled with Salt Water to a considerable Distance up from the Sea (as the *Thames*, the *Delaware*, and the Rivers that communicate with *Chesapeak Bay* in *Virginia*) do ever arrive at the Sea? and as I suspect they do not, I am now to acquaint you with my Reasons; or, if they are not allow'd to be Reasons, my Conceptions, at least of this Matter.

The common Supply of Rivers is from Springs, which draw their Origin from Rain that has soak'd into the Earth. The Union of a Number of Springs forms a River. The Waters as they run, expos'd to the Sun, Air & Wind, are continually evaporating. Hence in Travelling one may often see where a River runs, by a long blueish Mist over it, tho' we are at such a Distance as not to see the River itself. The Quantity of this Evaporation is greater or less in proportion to the Surface exposed by the same Quantity of Water to those Causes of Evaporation. While the River runs in a narrow confined Channel in the upper hilly Country, only a small Surface is exposed ; a greater as the River widens. Now if a River ends in a Lake, as some do, whereby its Waters are spread so wide as that the Evaporation is equal to the Sum of all its Springs, the Lake will never overflow ;—And if instead of ending in a Lake, it was drawn into greater Length as a River, so as to expose a Surface equal in the whole to that Lake, the Evaporation would be equal, and such River would end as a Canal ; when the Ignorant might suppose, as they actually do in such cases, that the River loses itself by running under ground, whereas in truth it has run up into the Air.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

Now many Rivers that are open to the Sea, widen much before they arrive at it, not merely by the additional Water they receive, but by having their Course stopt by the opposing Flood Tide: by being turned back twice in twenty four Hours, and by finding broader Beds in the low flat Countries to dilate themselves in; hence the Evaporation of the fresh Water is proportionably increas'd, so that in some Rivers it may equal the Springs of Supply. In such cases, the Salt Water comes up the River, and meets the fresh in that part where, if there were a Wall or Bank of Earth across from Side to Side, the River would form a Lake, fuller indeed at some times than at others according to the Seasons, but whole Evaporation would, one time with another, be equal to its Supply.

When the Communication between the two kinds of Water is open, this supposed Wall of Separation may be conceived as a movable one, which is not only pushed some Miles higher up the River by every Flood Tide from the Sea, and carried down again as far by every Tide of Ebb, but which has even this Space of Vibration removed nearer to the Sea in wet Seasons, when the Springs & Brooks in the upper Country are augmented by the falling Rains so as to swell the River, and farther from the in dry Seasons.

Within a few Miles above and below this moveable Line of Separation, the different Waters mix a little, partly by their Motion to & fro, and partly from the greater specific Gravity of the Salt Water, which inclines it to run under the Fresh, while the fresh Water being lighter runs over the Salt.

Cast your Eye on the Map of *North America*, and observe the Bay of *Chesapeak* in *Virginia*, mentioned above; you will see, communicating with it by their Mouths, the great Rivers *Susquehanah*, *Potowmack*, *Rappahanock*, *York* & *James*, besides a Number of smaller Streams each as big as the *Thames*. It has been propos'd by philosophical Writers, that to compute how much Water any River discharges into the Sea, in a given time, we should measure its Depth and Swiftmess at any Part above the Tide, as, for the *Thames*, at *Ringston* or *Windsor*. But can one imagine, that if all the Water of those vast Rivers went to the Sea, it would not first have pushed the Salt Water out of that narrow mouthed Bay, and filled it with fresh?—The *Susquehanah* alone would seem to be sufficient for this, if it were not for the Loss by Evaporation. And yet that Bay is salt quite up to *Annapolis*.

As to our other Subject, the different Degrees of Heat imbibed from the Sun's Rays by Cloths of different Colours, since I cannot find the Notes of my Experiment to send you, I must give it as well as I can from Memory.

But first let me mention an Experiment you may easily make yourself. Walk but a quarter of an Hour in your Garden when the Sun shines, with a Part of your Dress white; and a Part black; then apply

FRANKLIN)—*Continued.*)

your Hand to them alternately, and you will find a very great Difference in their Warmth The Black will be quite hot to the Touch, the White still cool.

Another. Try to fire Paper with a burning Glass. If it is White, you will not easily burn it; but if you bring the Focus to a black Spot or upon Letters written or printed, the Paper will immediately be on fire under the Letters.

Thus Fullers & Dyers find black Cloths, of equal Thickness with white ones, and hung out equally wet, dry in the Sun much sooner than the white, being more readily heated the Sun's Rays. It is the same before a Fire; the Heat of which sooner penetrates black Stockings than white ones, and so is apt sooner to burn a Man's Shins. Also Beer much sooner warms in a black Mug set before the Fire, than in a white one, or in a bright Silver Tankard.—

My Experiment was this. I took a number of little Square Pieces of Broad Cloth from a Taylor's Pattern Card, of various Colours. There were Black, deep Blue, lighter Blue, Green, Purple, Red, Yellow, White, & other Colours or Shades of Colours. I laid them all out upon the Snow in a bright Sunshining Morning. In a few Hours (I can not now be exact as to the Time) the Black being warmer most by the Sun was sunk so low as to be below the Stroke of the Sun's Rays; the dark Blue almost as low, the lighter Blue not quite so much as the dark, the other Colours less as they were lighter; and the quite White remain'd on the Surface of the Snow, not having entred it at all.

What signifies Philosophy that does not apply to some Use?—May we not learn from hence, that black Clothes are not so fit to wear in a hot Sunny Climate or Season as white ones; because in such Cloaths the Body is more heated by the Sun when we walk abroad and are at the same time heated by the Exercise, which double Heat is apt to bring on putrid dangerous Fevers? That Soldiers and Scamen who must march and labour in the Sun, should in the *East* or *West Indies* have an Uniform of White? That Summer Hats for Men or Women, should be white, as repelling that Heat which gives the Headachs to many, and to some the fatal Stroke that the French call the *Coup de Soleil*? That the Ladies Summer Hats, however should be lined with Black, as not reverberating on their Faces those Rays which are reflected upwards from the Earth or Water? That the putting a white Cap of Paper or Linnen *within* the Crown of a black Hat, as some do, will not keep out the Heat, tho' it would if plac'd *without*, That Fruit Walls being black'd may receive so much Heat from the Sun in the Daytime, as to continue warm in some degree thro' the Night, and thereby preserve the Fruit from Frosts, or forward its Growth?—with sundry other particulars of less or greater Importance, that will occur from time to time to attentive Minds?

I am, Yours affectionately,

Miss Stevenson."

B. Franklin.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

7 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 2 pages, folio. London, March 30, 1761. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

Craven Street, Monday,

"My dear Friend,

March 30, 1761.

As you have been so good as to forgive my long Delay of writing to you & answering your always agreeable Letters, I shall not now trouble you with the Apology I had written on that head in one of my Pieces of Letters never finish'd.—

Supposing the Fact, that the Water of the Well at Bristol is warmer after some time pumping, I think your manner of accounting for that increas'd Warmth very ingenious and probable. It did not occur to me and therefore I doubted of the Fact.

You are, I think, quite right in your Opinion that the Rising of the Tides in Rivers is not owing to the immediate Influence of the Moon on the Rivers. It is rather a subsequent Effect of the Influence of the Moon on the Sea, and does not make its Appearance in some Rivers till the Moon has long pass'd by. I have not express'd myself clearly if you have understood me to mean otherwise. You know I have mentioned it as a Fact, that there are in some Rivers several Tides all existing at the same time; that is, two, three, or more, High waters, and as many Low Waters in different Parts of the same River, which cannot possibly be all Effects of the Moon's immediate Action on that River;—but they may be subsequent Effects of her Action on the Sea.

In the inclos'd Paper you will find my Sentiments on several Points relating to the Aid & the Evaporation of Water. It is Mr. Collinson's copy, who took it from one I sent thro' his Hands to a Correspondent in France some Years since; I have, as he desired me, corrected the Mistakes he made in transcribing, and must return it to him; but if you think it worth while, you may take a Copy of it; I would have sav'd you any trouble of that kind, but had not time —

Some day in the next or following week, I purpose to have the pleasure of seeing you at Wanstead; I shall accompany your good Mama there, and stay till the next Morning, if it may be done without incommoding your Family too much.—We may then discourse any Points in this Paper that do not seem clear to you; and taking a Walk to some of Lord Filney's Ponds, make a few Experiments there to explain the Nature of the Tides more fully.—In the meantime, believe me to be with the highest Esteem & Regard, my dear good Girl, your sincerely Affectionate Friend,

B. Franklin.

My very respectful Compliments to good Mr. Tickel, and to Mr. Rooke & Miss Pit. If the above propos'd Visit should not be convenient let me know by a Line when it may be more Suitable.
Miss Stevenson."

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

8 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 3 pages, folio. London, Aug. 10, 1761. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

An Essay on the distillation of salt water, and the effects of bathing on the human system.

"Dear Polly.

Craven Street, Aug. 10.-61.

I received yesterday my Papers. I had sent for them before to Mr. Stanley's, but Peter found no one at home. It has however been of no Damage to me, except being so long without the Pleasure of reading your agreeable little Letter that accompanied them,—

We are to set out this Week for Holland, where we may possibly spend a Month, but purpose to be at home again before the Coronation. I could not go without taking Leave of you by a Line at least, when I am so many Letters in you Debt.

In yours of May 19, which I have before me, you speak of the Ease with which Salt Water may be made fresh by Distillation, supposing it to be, as I had said, that in Evaporation the Air would take up Water but not the Salt that was mix'd with it. It is true that distill'd Sea Water will not be salt, but there are other disagreeable Qualities that rise with the Water in Distillation; which indeed Several besides Dr. Hales have endeavoured by sundry Means to prevent; but as yet their Methods have not been brought much into Use. I have his Pieces on the Subject, which I will leave with your Mother for your Perusal, as you may possibly make her happy a Day or two with your Company before our Return.

I have a singular Opinion on this Subject, which I will venture to communicate to you, tho' I doubt you will rank it among my Whims.—It is certain that the Skin has *imbibing* as well as *Discharging* Pores; witness the Effects of Blister Plaister. I have read that a Man hired by a Physician to stand by way of Experiment in the open Air naked during a moist night, weighed 3 Pounds heavier in the Morning. I have often observ'd myself, that however thirsty I may have been before going into the Water to swim I am never long so in the Water. These imbibing Pores, however, are very fine, perhaps fine enough in filtering to separate Salt from Water; or tho' I have been soak'd by Swimming, when a Boy, several Hours in the Day for several Days successively in Saltwater, I never found my Blood & Juices salted by that means. so as to make me thirsty or feel a salt Tast in my Mouth: And it is remarkable that the Flesh of Sea Fish, tho' bred in Salt Water, is not Salt.—Hence I imagine, that if People at Sea, distress'd by Thirst when their fresh Water is unfortunately spent, would make Boating-Tubs of their empty Water Casks, and filling them with Sea Water, sit in them an Hour or two each Day, they might be greatly reliev'd. Perhaps keeping their Clothes constantly wet might have an almost equal Effect; and this without Danger of Catching Cold. Men do not catch Cold by Wet Clothes at Sea. Damp but not wet

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

Linen may possibly give Colds; but no one catches Cold by Bathing, and no Clothes can be wetter than Water itself. Why damp Clothes should then occasion Colds, is a curious Question, the Discussion of which I reserve for a future Letter, or some future Conversation.

Adieu, my dear little Philosopher. Present my respectful Compliments to the good Ladies your Aunts, and to Miss Pitt; and believe me ever

Your affectionate Friend
& humble Servant

P. S. I begin to see a Rival in B. Franklin.
Dr. Hawkesworth.—But, what is uncommon with Rivals,
the more he likes you, & you him, the more if possible,
I shall esteem you both.
Miss Stevenson."

- 9 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. folio. London, Oct. 29, 1761. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

"Craven Street Oct. 29—61

My dear Polly's good Mama bids me write two or three Lines by way of Apology for her so long omitting to write. She acknowledges the Receiving two agreeable Letters lately from her beloved Daughter, enclosing one for Sally Franklin which was much approv'd (excepting one Word only) and sent us directed. The Reasons of her not writing are; That her Time all Day is fully taken up during the Day-light, with the Care of her Family and—laying abed in the Morning. And her Eyes are so bad, that she cannot see to write in the Evening—for Playing at Cards.—So she hopes, that one who is all Goodness, will certainly forgive her, when her Excuses are so substantial.—As for the Secretary, he has not a Word to say in his own Behalf, tho' full as great an Offender, but throws himself upon Mercy: pleading only that he is, with the greatest Esteem & sincerest Regard, his dear Polly's

ever affectionate Friend

B. Franklin

Compliments to the good Family, & to Mrs. Byrd if still with you. We shall be glad to see Mr. White as often as agreeable to him."

- 10 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. folio. London, June 7, 1762. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

Mentions getting ready to embark for America.

"Dear Polly,

London, June 7, 1762.

I received your Favour of the 27th past, and have since expected your intended philosophical Epistle.—But you have not had leisure to write it!

Your good Mama is now perfectly well, as I think, excepting now & then a few Rheumatic Complaints, which however seem gradually diminishing.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

I am glad to hear you are about to enjoy the Happiness of seeing & being with your Friends at Bromley. My best Respects to the good Doctor & Mrs. Hawkesworth; and say to the dear Ladies that I kiss their Hands respectfully & affectionately.

Our Ships for America do not sail so soon as I expected; it will be yet 5 or 6 Weeks before we embark, and leave the old World for the New. I fancy I feel a little like dying Saints, who in parting with those they love in this World, are only comforted with the Hope of more perfect Happiness in the next.—I have in American Connections of the most engaging kind, and happy as I have been in the Friendships here contracted, *those* promise me greater & more lasting Felicity.—But God only knows whether those Promises shall be fulfilled.

Adieu, my dear good Girl, & believe me ever

Your affectionate Friend
B. Franklin."

- 11 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. folio. London, March 8, 1762. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

"Dear Polly, Monday morn'g, March 8, 62.

Your good Mama has just been saying to me that she wonders what can possibly be the Reason she has not had a Line from you for so long a time.—I have made no Complaint of that kind, being conscious that by not writing myself I have forfeited all Claim to such Favour; tho' no Letters give me more Pleasure and I often wish to hear from you, but Indolence grows upon me with Years & writing grows more and more irksome to me.—Have you finish'd your Course of Philosophy? No more Doubts to be resolv'd; no more Questions to ask? If so, you may now be at full Leisure to improve your self in Cards.—Adieu my dear Child & believe me ever

Your affectionate Friend,
B. Franklin.

I send you two or three French *Gazettes de Medicine* which I have just receiv'd from Paris, wherein is a Translation of the Extract of a Letter you copied out for me.—You will return them with my French Letters on Electricity when you have perus'd them.—

Respects to Mrs. Tickel, &

Mama bids me tell you she is lately much afflicted and half a Cripple with the Rheumatism."

- 12 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. 2 pages, folio. London, March 22, 1762. To Miss Mary Stevenson, with address. *Touching a little on his favorite theme—Electricity.*

"My dear Friend, London, March 22, 1762.

I must retract the Charge of Idleness in your Studies, when I find you have gone thro' the doubly difficult Task of reading so big a Book on an abstruse Subject & in a foreign Language.

The Question you were about to ask is a very sensible one.—The Hand that holds the Bottle receives & conducts away the electric

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

Fluid that is driven out of the outside by the repulsive Power of that which is forc'd into the inside of the Bottle. As long as that Power remains in the same Situation, it must prevent the Return of what it had expell'd; tho' the Hand would readily supply the Quantity if it could be receiv'd.—

Your good Mama bids me tell you, that she has made Enquiry & finds that the School for Lovers will not be acted till the Benefits are over; but when she hears that it is to be acted she will send you timely Notice. I need not add, that your & your Friends Company at Dinner that Day will be a great Pleasure to us all.—But methinks 'tis a Pity, that when you are so desirous of studying in that School, it should not be open. & must we be depriv'd of the Happiness of seeing you till it is? Rather than that should be, I would almost venture to undertake reading you a few Lectures on the Subject myself.

If you are not to be in town in a few Days, I should be glad you would send the French Letters, on Electricity, as a Friend is desirous of perusing them.

My sincere Respects to Mrs. Tickell, Mrs. Rooke, Miss Pitt, etc. & believe me ever, my dear Polly

Your affectionate Friend
B. Franklin.

P. S. We were greatly alarm'd in the Night between Friday & Saturday by a Fire at the Bottom of the Street that has almost destroy'd two Houses. Our House & Yard were cover'd with falling Coals of Fire but as it rain'd hard nothing cath'd. We mov'd a few of the most valuable Things; but suffer'd no Damage, tho' we lost—some Rest."

- 13 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. folio. Portsmouth, Aug. 11, 1762 To Miss Mary Stevenson.

A very affectionate fatherly letter.

"My dear Polly,

Portsmouth, Aug. 11, 1762.

This is the best Paper I can get at this wretched Inn, but it will convey what is intrusted to it as faithfully as the finest. It will tell my Polly, how much her Friend is afflicted, that he must, perhaps never again, see one for whom he has so sincere an Affection, join'd to so perfect an Esteem; whom he once flatter'd himself might become his own in the tender Relation of a Child; but can now entertain such pleasing hopes no more; Will it tell *how much* he is afflicted?—No, it cannot.

Adieu, my dearest Child: I will call you so; Why should I not call you so, since I love you with all the Tenderness, all the Fondness of a Father?—Adieu. May the God of all Goodness shower down his choicest Blessings upon you, and make you infinitely Happier than

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

that Event could have made you. Adieu. And wherever I am, believe me to be, with unalterable Affection, my dear Polly,

Your sincere Friend,

B. Franklin.'"

- 14 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 4 pages, folio. Philadelphia, March 25, 1763. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

A long and chatty letter, mentioning the progress of art, poetry and music in America, and also comments on his quarrel with the Rev. Wm. Smith, who he roundly denounces.

"My dear Polley,

Philada., Mar. 25, 1763.

Your pleasing Favour of Nov. 11 is now before me. It found me as you suppos'd it would, happy with my American Friends and Family about me; and it made me more happy in showing me that I am not yet forgotten by the dear Friends I left in England. And indeed why should I fear they will ever forget me, when I feel so strongly that I shall ever remember them!

I sympathise with you sincerely in your Grief at the Separation from your old Friend, Miss Pitt. The Reflection that she is going to be more happy when she leaves you, might comfort you, if the case was likely to be was so circumstanc'd;—but when the Country and Company she has been educated in, and those she is removing to, are compared, one cannot possibly expect it.

I sympathise with you no less in your Joys. But it is not merely on your Account that I rejoice at the Recovery of your dear Dolly's Health. I love that dear good Girl myself, and I love her other Friends. I am therefore made happy by what must contribute so much to the Happiness of them all. Remember me to her, and to everyone of that worthy and amiable Family most affectionately.

Remember me in the same manner to your & my good Doctor & Mrs. Hawkesworth. You have lately, you tell me, had the Pleasure of spending three Days with them at Mr. Stanleys. It was a sweet Society! (Remember me also to Mr. & Mrs. Stanley, & to Miss Arlond)—I too, once partook of that same Pleasure and can therefore feel what you must have felt. Of all the enviable Things England has, I envy it most its People. Why should that petty Island, which compar'd to America is but like a stepping Stone in a Brook, scarce enough of it above Water to keep one's Shoes dry; why, I say, should that little Island, enjoy in almost every Neighbourhood, more sensible, virtuous & elegant Minds, than we can collect in ranging 100 Leagues of our vast Forests. But, 'tis said, the Arts delight to travel Westward. You have effectually defended us in this glorious War, and in time you will improve us.—After the first Cares for the Necessaries of Life are over, we shall come to think of the Embellishments. Already some of our young Geniuses begin to lisp Attempts at Paintings, Poetry & Musick. We have a young Painter now studying at

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

Rome :—Some Specimens of our Poetry I send you, which if Dr. Hawkesworth's fine Taste cannot approve, his good Heart will at least excuse. The Manuscript Piece is by a young Friend of mine, & was occasion'd by the Loss of one of his Friends, who lately made a Voyage to Antigua, to settle some Affairs previous to an intended Marriage with an amiable young Lady here ; but unfortunately died there. I send it you, because the Author is a great Admirer of Mr. Stanley's musical Compositions, and has adapted this Piece to an Air in the 6th Concerto of that Gentleman, the sweetly Solemn Movement of which he is quite in Raptures with. He has attempted to compose a Recitation for it ; but not being able to satisfy himself in the Bass, wishes I would get it supply'd.—If Mr. Stanley would condescend to do that for him, thro' your Intercession, he would esteem it as one of the highest Honours, and it would make him excessively happy.—You will say that a Recitative can be but a poor Specimen of our Music. 'Tis the best and all I have at present ; but you may see better hereafter.—

I hope Mr. Ralph's Affairs are mended since you wrote, I know he had some Expectations when I came away, from a Hand that would help him. He has Merit, and one would think ought not to be so unfortunate.

I do not wonder at the Behaviour you mention of Dr. Smith towards me, for I have long since known him thoroughly. I made that Man my Enemy by doing him too much kindness. 'Tis the honestest Way of acquiring an Enemy. And since 'tis convenient to have at least one Enemy, who by his Readiness to revile one on all Occasions may make one careful of one's Conduct, I shall keep him an Enemy for that purpose ; and shall observe your good Mother's Advice, never again to receive him as a Friend. She once admir'd the benevolent Spirit breath'd in his Sermons. She will now see the Justness of the Lines your Laureat Whitehead addresses to his Poets, and which I now address to her,

Full many a *peevish, envious, slanderour* Elf,
Is,—in his Works, Benevolence itself.
For all Manking—unknown—his Bosom heaves ;
He only injures those with whom he lives.
Read then the Man :—does *Truth* his Actions guide.
Exempt from *Petulance*, exempt from *Pride* ?
To social Duties does his Heart attend,
As Son, as Father, Husband, Brother, *Friend* ?
Do those who know him love him ?—If they do,
You've *my* Permission ; you may love him too.

Nothing can please me more than to see your philosophical Improvements when you have Leisure to communicate them to me. I still owe you a long Letter on that Subject, which I shall pay.

I am vex'd with Mr. James that he has been so dilatory in Mr. Mad-

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

dison's Armonica. I was unlucky in both the Workmen that I permitted to undertake making those Instruments. The first was fanciful, and never could work to the purpose, because he was ever conceiving some new Improvement that answe'd no End:—the other, I doubt, is absolutely idle. I have recommended a Number to him from hence, but must stop my hand.—

Adieu, my dear Polly, and believe me, as ever, with the sincerest Esteem and Regard,

Your truly and affectionate Friend,
& humble Servant

B. Franklin.

My Love to Mrs. Tickell & Mrs. Rooke, & to
Pitty when you write to her; Mrs. Franklin &
Sally desire to be affectionately remembered
to you.

P. S. I find the printed Poetry I intended to enclose
will be too bulky to send Pr the Packet:—I shall
send it by a Ship that goes shortly from hence."

- 15 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. folio. Woodbridge, N. J.,
June 10, 1763. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

"Woodbridge, New Jersey, June 10, 1763.

I wrote to my dear Friend's good Mama today, & said I should hardly have time to write to you; but finding a spare half Hour, I will indulge myself in the Pleasure of spending it with you. I have just receiv'd your Most agreeable Epistle of March 11. The Ease, the Smoothness, the Purity of Diction, & Delicacy of Sentiment, that always appear in your Letters, never fail to delight me; but the tender filial Regard you constantly express for your old Friend is particularly engaging. Continue then to make him happy from time to time with that sweet Intercourse, and take in Return all he can give you, his sincerest Wishes for you of every kind of Felicity.

I hope that by the Time this reaches you, an Account will arrive of your dear Pittey's safe landing in America among her Friends.—Your Dolly too, I hope, has perfectly recover'd her Health, and then nothing will remain to give you Uneasiness or Anxiety. Heaven bless you, & believe me ever, my dear Child,

Your affectionate Friend
& humble Servant,

B. Franklin."

- 16 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. folio. Philadelphia, March
14, 1764. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

"Dear Polly,

Philad. Mar. 14, 1764.

I have received your kind Letters of Aug. 30 and Nov. 16. Please to return my Thanks with those of my Friend, to Mr. Stanley, for his

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

Favour in the Musick, which gives great Satisfaction. I am glad to hear of the Welfare of the Blunt Family, and the Addition it has lately received; and particularly that your Dolly's Health is mended. Present my best Respects to them,—and to the good Dr. and Mrs. Hawkesworth when you see them—I believe you were right in dissuading your good Mother from coming hither. The Proposal was a hasty Thought of mine, in which I consider'd only some Profit she might make by the Adventure, and the Pleasure to me & my Family from the Visit; but forgot poor Polly, and what her Feelings must be on the Occasion; and perhaps did not sufficiently reflect, that the Inconveniences of such a Voyage to a Person of her Years and Sex, must be more than the Advantages could compensate.

I am sincerely concern'd to hear of Mrs. Rooke's long continu'd Affliction with the cruel Gout. My best Wishes attend her, & good Mrs. Tickell. Let me hear from you as often as you can afford it: you can scarce conceive the Pleasure your Letters give me. Blessings on his Soul that first invented Writing, without which I should, at this Distance, be as effectually cut off from my Friends in England, as the Dead are from the Living.—But I write so little, that I can have no Claim to much from you. Business, public & private, devours all my Time. I must return to England for Repose. With such Thoughts I flatter myself, and need some kind Friend to put me often in mind that *old Trees cannot safely be transplanted*. Adieu, my amiable Friend, and believe me ever

Yours most affectionately,

B. Franklin."

Miss Stevenson.

- 17 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. folio. London, June 17, 1767. To Mrs. Mary Stevenson, with address.

"Craven Street, June 17. 1767—

We were greatly disappointed yesterday that we had not the Pleasure, promis'd us, of our dear Polly's Company,—

Your good Mother would have me write a line in Answer to your Letter.—A Muse, you must know, visited me this Morning!—I see you are surpris'd, as I was.—I never saw one before.—And shall never see another. So I took the Opportunity of her Help to put the Answer into Verse, because I was some Verse in your Debt ever since you sent me the last Pair of Garters.—This Muse appear'd to be no Housewife.—I suppose few of them are.—She was drest (if the Expression is allowable) in an *Undress*: a kind of slatternly *Neglige*, neither neat and clean nor well-made; and she has given the same sort of Dress to my Piece. On reviewing it I would have reform'd the Lines, and made them all of a Length, as I am told Lines ought to be; but I find I can't lengthen the short ones without stretching them on the Rack, and I think it would be equally cruel to cut off any Part of the Long ones, Besides, the Superfluity of *these* make up for the Deficiency of

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

those; and, from a Principle of Justice, I leave them at full Length, that I may give you, at least in one Sense of the Word. *good Measure.*

Adieu, my dear good Girl, & believe me ever

Your affectionate faithful Friend

B. Franklin

18 Franklin, Benjamin. A L. S. 7 pages, 4to. Paris, Sept. 14, 1767. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

Narrating his trip with Sir John Pringle through France.

"Dear Polly,

Paris, Sept. 14, 1767.

I am always pleas'd with a Letter from you, and I flatter myself you may be some times pleas'd in receiving one from me, tho' it should be of little Importance, such as this, which is to consist of a few occasional Remarks made here in my Journey hither.—

Soon after I left you in that agreeable Society at Bromley, I took the Resolution of making a Trip with Sir John Pringle into France. We set out the 28th past. All the way to Dover we were furnished with Post Chaises hung so as to lean forward, the Top coming down over one's Eyes, like a Hood as if to prevent onc's seeing the Country, which being one of my great Pleasures, I was engag'd in perpetual Dispute with the Inn keepers, Hostlers and Postillions about getting the Straps taken up a Hole or two before, and let down as much behind, they insisting that the Chaise leaning forward was an Ease to the Horses, and that the contrary would kill them.—I suppose the Chaise leaning forward looks to them like a Willingness to go forward; and that its hanging back shows a Reluctance. They added other Reasons that were no Reasons at all, and made me, as upon a 100 other Occasions almost wish that Mankind had never been endow'd with a reasoning Faculty, since they know so little how to make use of it, and so often mislead themselves by it; and that they had been furnish'd with a good sensible Instinct instead of it.—

At Dover the next Morning we embark'd for Calais with a Number of Passengers who had never been before at Sea. They would previously make a hearty Breakfast, because if the Wind should fail, we might not get over till Supper-time. Doubtless they thought that when they had paid for their Breakfast they had a Right to it, and that when they had swallowed it they were sure of it.—But they had scarce been out half an Hour before the Sea laid Claim to it, and they were oblig'd to deliver it up. So it seems there are Uncertainties even beyond those between the Cup & the Lip. If ever you go to Sea, take my Advice, and live sparingly a Day or two beforehand. The Sickness, if any, will be the lighter & soon over.—We got to Calais that Evening.—

Various Impositions we suffer'd from Road-men, Porters, etc., on both Sides the Water. I know not which are most rapacious, the English or French; but the latter have, with their Knavery, the most Politeness.—

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

The Roads we found equally good with ours in England, in some Places pay'd with smooth Stone like our new Streets for many Miles together, and Rows of Trees on each Side ; and yet there are no Turn-pikes. But then the poor Peasants complain'd to us grievously, that they were oblig'd to work upon the Roads full two Months in the Year without being paid for their Labour. Whether this is Truth, or whether, like Englishmen, they grumble Cause or no Cause, I have not yet been able fully to inform myself.

The Women we saw at Calais, on the Road, at Bouloigne, and in the Inns and Villages, were generally of dark Complexions ; but arriving at Abbeville we found a sudden Change, a Multitude both of Women and Men in that Place appearing remarkably fair.—Whether this is owing to a small Colony of Spinners, Woolcombers and Weavers, etc., brought hither from Holland with the Woollen Manufacture about 60 Years ago ; or to their being less expos'd to the Sun than in other Places, their Business keeping them much within Doors, I know not. Perhaps as in some other Cases, different Causes may club in producing the Effect, but the Effect itself is certain. Never was I in a Place of greater Industry, Wheels & Looms going in every House. As soon as we left Abbeville the Swarthinness return'd. I speak generally, for here are some fair Women at Paris, who I think are not whiten'd by Art. As to Rouge, they don't pretend to imitate Nature in laying it on. There is no gradual Diminution of the Colour from the full Bloom in the Middle of the Cheek to the faint Tint near the Sides, nor does it show itself differently in different Faces. I have not had the Honour of being at any Laydy's Toylette to see how it is laid on, but I fancy I can tell you how it is or may be done. Cut a Hole of 3 Inches Diameter in a Piece of Paper, place it on the Side of your Face in such a manner as that the Top of the Hole may be just under your Eye ; then with a Brush dipt in the Colour paint Face and Paper together ; so when the Paper is taken off there will remain a round Patch of Red exactly the Form of the Hole. This is the Mode, from the Actresses on the Stage upwards thro' all Ranks of Ladies to the Princesses of the Blood, but it stops there, the Queen not using it, having in the Serenity, Complacence & Benignity that Shine so eminently in or rather through her Countenance, sufficient Beauty, tho' now an old Woman, to do extremely well without it.

You see I speak of the Queen as if I had seen her, and so I have ; for you must know I have been at Court. We went to Versailles last Sunday, and had the Honour of being presented to the King, he spoke to both of us very graciously & cheerfully, is a handsome Man, has a very lively Look, and appears younger than he is.—In the Evening, we were it the *Grant Couvert*, where the Family sup in Publick. The Form of their Sitting at the Table was this :

Mad. Louise	Waiters	Mad. Sophie
Mad. Victoire		Mad. Adelaide
	The Queen	The King

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

The Table as you see was half a Hollow Square, the Service Gold-When either made a Sign for a Drink, the Word was given by one of the Waiters. *A boire pour le Roy*, or *A boire pour la Reine*, etc. then two Persons within the Square approach'd, one with Wine the other with Water in Caraffes, Each drank a little Glass of what they brought. and then put both the Carasses with a Glass on a Salver and presented it. Their Distance from each other was such as that other Chairs might have been plac'd between any two of them. An Officer of Court brought us up thro' the Crowd of Spectators, and Plac'd Sir John so as to stand between the King & Madame Adelaide, and me between the Queen & Madame Victoire. The King talk'd a good deal to Sir John, asking many Questions about our Royal Family; and did me too the Honour of taking some Notice of me; that's saying enough, for I would not have you think me so much pleas'd with this King & Queen as to have a Whit less Regard than I us'd to have for ours. No Frenchman shall go beyond me in thinking my own King & Queen the very best in the World and the most amiable.

Versailles has had infinite Sums laid out in Building it and Sypply-it with Water; Some say the Expense exceed 80 Millions-Sterling. The Range of Building is immense, the Garden Front most magnificent all of them Stone, the Number of Statues, Figures, Urns, etc. in Marble & Brouze of exquisite Workmanship is beyond Conception. But the Water works are out of Repair, and so is great Part of the Front next the Town, looking with its shabby half Brick Walls and broken Windows not much better than the Houses in Durham Yard. There is, in short, both at Versailles and Paris, a prodigious Mixture of Magnificence & Negligence, with every kind of Elegance except that of Cleanliness, and what we call *Tidyness*. Tho' I must do Paris the Justice to say, that in two Points of Cleanliness they exceed us. The Water they drink, tho' from the River, they render as pure as that of the best Spring, by filtrig it thro' Cisterns fill'd with Sand; and the Streets by constant Sweeping are fit to walk in tho' there is no pav'd foot Path. Accordingly many well-dress'd People are constantly seen walking in them. The Crouds of Coaches & Chairs for that Reason is not so great; Men as well as Women carry Umbrellas in their Hands, which they extend in case of Rain or too much Sun; and a Man with an Umbrella not taking up more than 3 foot square or 9 square feet of the Street, when if in a Coach he would take up 240 square feet, you can easily couceive that tho' the Streets are narrower they may be much less encumber'd. They are extremely well pav'd, and the Stones being generally Cubes, when worn on one Side may be turn'd & become new.

The Civilities we every where receive give us the strongest Impressions of the French Politeness. It seems to be a Point settled here universally that Strangers are to be treated with Respect, and one has just the same Deference shown one here by being a Stranger as in Eng-

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

land by being a Lady. The Custom house Officers at Port St. Denis, as we enter'd Paris, were about to seize 2 Doz of excellent Bourdeaux Wine given us at Boulogne, & which we brought with us ; but as soon as they found we were Strangers, it was immediately remitted on that Account.—At the Church of Notre Dame, when we went to see a magnificent Illumination with Figures, etc. for the deceas'd Dauphiness, we found an immense Crowd who were kept out by Guards ; but the Officer being told that we were Strangers from England, he immediately admitted us, accompanied & show'd us every thing.—Why don't we practise this Urbanity to Frenchmen? Why should they be allow'd outdo us in any thing?

Here is an Exhibition of Paintings, etc. like ours in London, to which Multitudes flock daily. I am not Connoisseur enough to judge which has most merit. Every Night, Sundays not excepted here are Plays or Operas ; and tho' the Weather has been hot, and the Houses full, one is not incommoded by the Heat so much as with us in Winter. They must have some Way of Changing the Air that we are not acquainted with. I shall enquire into it.

Travelling is one Way of Lengthening Life, at least in Appearance. It is but about a Fortnight since we left London ; but the Variety of Scenes we have gone through makes it seem equal to Six Months living in one Place. Perhaps I have suffered a greater Change too in my own Person than I could have done in Six Years at home. I had not been here Six Days before my Taylor or Peruquier had transform'd me into a Frenchman. Only think what a Figure I make in a little Bag Wig & naked Ears ! They told me I was become 20 Years younger & look'd very galante ; so being in Paris where the Mode is to be sacredly follow'd, I was once very near making Love to my Friend's Wife.

This Letter shall cost you a Shilling, and you may think it cheap when you consider that it has cost me at least 50 Guineas to get into the Situation that enables me to write it. Besides, I might, if I had staid at home, have won perhaps two shillings of you at Cribbage. By the Way, now I mention Cards, let me tell you that Quadrille is quite out of Fashion here, and English Whisk all the Mode, at Paris and the Court.

And pray look upon it as no small Matter, that surrounded as I am by the Glories of the World and Amusements of all Sorts, I remember you and Dolly and all the dear good Folks at Bromley. 'Tis true I can't help it, but must and ever shall remember you all with Pleasure.

Need I add that I am particularly, my dear good Friend

Yours most affectionately
B. Franklin."

FRANKLIN)—*Continued.*)

19 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 4to. June 27, 1769.

To Miss Mary Stevenson.

Refers to wet clothing preventing thirst.

"Tuesday mornng,—

June 27—69.

Dear Polley,

Agreeable to your Orders delivered to me very punctually per Temple I return your enclos'd Voltaire's Verses. The Translation I think full as good as the Original. Remember that I am to have them again.—

I take this opportunity to send you also a late Paper containing a melancholy Account of the Distresses of some Seamen. You will observe in it the Advantage they receiv'd from wearing their Clothes constantly wet with Salt Water, under the total Want of Fresh Water to drink. You may remember I recommended this Practice many Years ago. Do you know Dr. *Len*, and did you communicate it to him?—I fancy his Name is wrong Spelt in this Paper, and that it should be *Lind*, having seen in the Reviews some Extracts from a Book on Sea Diseases published within these 2 or 3 Years, by one Dr. Lind; but I have not seen the Book, and know not whether such a Passage be in it.—

I need not point out to you an Observation in favour of our Doctrine that you will make on reading this Paper, that *having little to eat* these poor People in wet Clothes Day & Night, *caught no Cold*. My Regards to your Aunt, and Love to all that love you.

Yours affectionately,

B. Franklin.

Return the Paper.—as it is Part of my Set."

20 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. (Paris), Sept. 2, 1769. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

A chatty letter, in which he says he has had a Venison feast, and drank too much wine.

"Saturday Evening, Sept 2. 1769. Just come home from a Venison Feast, where I have drank more than a Philosopher ought, I find my dear Polly's chearful chatty Letter that exhilarates me more than all the Wine.

Your good Mother says there is no Occasion for any Intercession of mine in your behalf. She is sensible that she is more in fault than her Daughter. She received an affectionate tender Letter from you, & she has not answered it; tho' she intended to do it; but her Head, not her Heart, has been bad, and unfitted her for Writing.—She owns that she is not so good a Subject as you are, and that she is more unwilling to pay Tribute to Cesar & his less Objection to Smuggling; but 'tis not, she says, mere Selfishness or Avarice; 'tis rather an honest Resentment at the Waste of those Taxes in Pensions, Salaries, Perquisites, Contracts & other Emoluments for the Benefit of People she does not love, and who do not deserve such Advantages, because—I sup-

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

pose because they are not of her Party.—Present my Respects to your good Landlord and his Family ; I honour them for their conscientious Aversion to illicit Trading. There are those in the World who would not wrong a Neighbour, but make no Scruple of cheating the King. The Reverse however does not hold ; for whoever scruples cheating the King will certainly not wrong his Neighbour. You ought not wish yourself an Enthusiast ; They have indeed their imaginary Satisfaction & Pleasures ; but those are often ballanc'd by imaginary Pains & Mortifications. You can continue to be a good Girl, and thereby lay a solid Foundation for expected future Happiness, without the Enthusiasm that may perhaps be necessary to some others. As those Beings who have a good sensible Instinct, have no need of Reason ; so those who have Reason, to regulate their Actions, have no Occasion for Enthusiasm.—However there are certain Circumstances in Life sometimes, wherein 'tis perhaps best not to hearken to Reason. For instance ; Possibly, if the Truth were known, I have Reason to be jealous of this same insinuating handsome young Physician ! But as it flatters more my Vanity, and therefore gives me more Pleasure to suppose you were in Spirits on Acct of my safe Return, I shall turn a deaf Ear to Reason in this Case, as I have done with Success in twenty others.—But I am sure you will always give one Reason enough to continue ever

Your affectionate Friend,
B. Franklin.

Our Love to Mrs. Tickell. We all long for your Return : Your Dolly was well last Tuesday, the Girls were there on a Visit to her ; I mean to Bromley.—Adieu.

No Time to give you any Acct of my French Journey."

- 21 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Oct. 28, 1768. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

A loving letter, on filial duty.

"Dear Polley,

Oct. 28, 68.

I did not receive your Letter of the 26th till I came home late last Night, too late to answer it by Return of that Post.

I see very clearly the Unhappiness of your Situation, and that it does not arise from any Fault in you. I pity you most sincerely.—I should not, however, have thought of giving you Advice on this Occasion if you had not requested it, believing as I do, that your own good Sense is more than sufficient to direct you in every Point of Duty to others or yourself. If then I should advise you to any thing that may be contrary to your own Opinion, do not imagine that I shall condemn you if you do not follow such Advice. I shall only think that from a better Acquaintance with Circumstances you form a better Judgment of what is fit for you to do.

Now I conceive with you that your Aunt, both from her Affection to you and from the long Habit of having you with her, would really

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

be miserable without you. Her Temper perhaps was never of the best, and when that is the Case, Age seldom mends it. Much of her Unhappiness must arrive from thence. And since wrong Turns of the Mind when confirm'd by Time, are almost as little in our Power to cure as those of the Body, I think with you that her Case is a compassionate one.—If she had, though by her own Imprudence, brought on herself any grievous Sickness, I know you would think it your Duty to attend and nurse her with filial Tenderness, even were your own Health to be endangered by it. Your Apprehension therefore is right, that it may be your Duty to live with her, tho' inconsistent with your Happiness and your Interest ;—but this can only mean present Interest and present Happiness ; for I think your future, greater & more lasting Interest and Happiness will arise from the Reflection that you have done your Duty, and from the high Rank you will ever hold in the Esteem of all that know you, for having persevered in doing that Duty under so many and great Discouragements. My Advice then must be, that you return to her as soon as the Time you propos'd for your Visit is expired ; and that you continue by every means in your Power to make the Remainder of her Days as comfortable to her as possible. Invent Amusements for her ; be pleas'd when she accepts of them, and patient when she perhaps peevishly rejects them. I know this is hard, but I think you are equal to it ; not from any Servility in your Temper, but from abundant Goodness. In the mean time all your Friends, sensible of your present uncomfortable Situation, should endeavour to ease your Burthen, by acting in Concert with you, to give her as many Opportunities as possible of enjoying the Pleasure of Society, for your sake. Nothing is more apt to sour the Temper of aged People than the Apprehension that they are neglected, and they are extremely apt to entertain such Suspicions. It was therefore that I did not propose asking her to be of our late party : but your Mother disliking it, the Motion was dropt, as some others have been by my too great Easiness, contrary to my Judgment. Not but that I was sensible her being with us might have lessen'd our Pleasure, but I hop'd it might have prevented you some Pain. In fine, nothing can contribute to true Happiness that is inconsistent with Duty ; nor can a Course of Action conformable to it, be finally without ample Reward. For, God governs ; and he is *good*. I pray him to direct you : And indeed you will never be without his Direction, if you humbly ask it, and show yourself always ready to obey it.—Farewell, *my* dear Friend, and believe me ever sincerely & affectionately *yours*,

B. Franklin.

My love to Dolly, Miss Blount, Dr. & Mrs. Hawkesworth, Miss Henckell, etc., etc. I much commend Dolly for inviting your Aunt into the Country ; you see how perfectly that agrees with my Notions. —The next Day after you went, she sent the Servant for Nancy, ordering him to take a Place for her in the Stage ; and Nancy has been there ever since."

FRANKLIN—(Continued.)

- 22 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. London, no date (1769). To Miss Mary Stevenson. Torn in the folds.

An interesting letter on the cause and effect of draughts in chimnies.

“Cravenstreet, Saturday Evening
past 10.

At length I have found an Hour, in which I think I may chat with my dear good Girl, free from Interruption.

The Attention you have always shown to everything you think agreeable to me, demands my most grateful Acknowledgements. I have receiv'd the Garters you have so kindly knit for me; they are of the only Sort that I can wear, having worn none of any kind for 20 Year, till you began to supply me; but besides their Usefulness, these appear to me the finest, neatest and prettiest that were ever made! Accept my heartiest Thanks, and be assured that I shall think as often of you in the Wearing, as you did of me in the Making, them.

The Question you ask me is a very sensible one, and I shall be glad if I can give you a satisfactory Answer.—There are two Ways of Contracting a Chimney; one, by contracting the Opening *before* the Fire; the other, by contracting the Funnel *above* the Fire. If the Funnel above the Fire is left open in its full Dimensions, and the Opening before the Fire is contracted; then the Coals, I imagine, will burn faster, because more Air is directed through the Fire, and in a stronger Stream; that Air which before pass'd over it, and on each side of it, now passing thro' it. This is seen in narrow Stove Chimneys, when a Sacheverell or Blower is used, which still more contracts the narrow Opening.—But if the Funnel only *above* the Fire is contracted, then, as a less Stream of Air is passing up the Chimney, less must pass thro' the Fire, and consequently it should seem that the Consuming of the Coals would rather be check'd than augmented by such Contraction. And this will also be the Case, when both the Opening *before* the Fire, and the Funnel *above* the Fire are contracted, provided the Funnel above the Fire is more contracted in Proportion than the Opening before the Fire.—So you see I think you had the best of the Argument; and as you notwithstanding gave it up in Complaisance to the Company, I think you had also the best of the Dispute. There are few, tho' convinc'd, that know how to give up, even an Error, they have been once engag'd in maintaining; there is therefore the more Merit in dropping a Contest where one thinks one's self right; 'tis at least respectful to those we converse with. And indeed all our Knowledge is so imperfect, and we are from a thousand causes so perpetually subject to Mistake and Error, that Positiveness can scarce ever become even the most Knowing; and Modesty in advancing any Opinion, however plain & true we may suppose it, is always decent, and generally more likely to procure Assent. *Pope's* Rule.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

To speak, tho' sure, with seeming Diffidence

is therefore a good one ; and if I had ever seen in your Conversation the least Deviation from it, I should earnestly recommend it to your Observation.

Deper'd upon it, my dear Girl, your Letters always give me Pleasure. You say you do not mean to beg a compliment ; and I suppress every thing I think of them lest I should seem to be writing Compliments. —You made me very happy with a Letter when I was in Scotland. I thank you for the Care & Pain you took in my Affairs when I was absent ; you manag'd very well in collecting my Letters : but it was imposing rather too much on yourself, to go to the Coffee House, for me. Present my best Respects to your good Aunts, & to Miss Pitt, and believe me to be with the sincerest Regard & Esteem, Dear Child

Your Affectionate Friend

& most obedient Servant

B. Franklin."

Miss Stevenson.

- 23 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. London, Jan. 22, 1770. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

He gets rid of his headache, which he attributed to extreme abstemiousness.

"Dear Polly,

Craven Street Jan 22.—70—

I received your Favour of Saturday early this Morning, and am as usual much obliged by the kind Readiness with which you have done what I requested.—

Your good Mother has complain'd more of her Head since you left us, than ever before. If she stoops or looks or bends her Neck downwards on any Occasion, it is with great Pain & Difficulty that she gets her Head up again. She has therefore borrowed a Breast and Neck Collar of Mrs. Wilkes, such as Misses wear, & now uses it to keep her Head up.—Mr. Strahan has invited us all to dine there to-morrow, but she has excused herself. Will you come & go with me? —If you cannot well do that, you will at least be with us on Friday, to go to Lady Strahan's.—

As to my own Head, which you so kindly enquire after, its Swimming has gradually wore off, & today for the first Time I felt nothing of it on getting out of Bed. But as this speedy Recovery is, (as I am fully persuaded.) owing to the extream Abstemiousness I have observed for some Days past at home, I am not without Apprehensions, that being to dine abroad this Day, tomorrow & next Day, I may inadvertently bring it on again, if I do not think of my little Monitor & guardian Angel, and make use of the proper & very pertinent Clause she proposes, in my Grace. Here comes a Morning Visitor. Adieu. My best Respects to Mrs. Tickel.—

I am, my dear Friend,

Yours affectionately

B. Franklin."

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

- 24 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. (Signed with initials.) London, May 31, 1770. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

Giving Miss Stevenson advise as to accepting an offer of marriage.

" Dear Polly

Thursday May 31, 70.

I receiv'd your Letter early this Morning, and as I am so engag'd that I cannot see you when you come to-day, I write this Line just to say, That I am sure you are a much better Judge in this Affair of your own than I can possibly be: In that Confidence it was that I forbore giving my Advice when you mention'd it to me, and not from any Disapprobation. My Concern, (equal to any Father's) for your Happiness, makes me write this, last having more Regard for my Opinion than you ought, & imagining it against the Proposal because I did not immediately advise accepting it, you should let that weigh any thing in your Deliberations. I assure you that no Objection has occur'd to me; his Person you see, his Temper, & his Understanding you can judge of, his Character for any thing I have ever heard is unblemished; his Profession, with that Skill in it he is suppos'd to have, will be sufficient to Support a Family; and therefore considering the Fortune you have in your Hands, (tho' any future Expectation from your Aunt should be disappointed) I do not see but that the Agreement may be a rational one on both sides. I see your Delicacy; and your Humility too; for you fancy that if you do not prove a great Fortune you will not be belov'd; but I am sure that were I in his Situation in every respect, knowing you so well as I do, & esteeming you so highly, I should think you a Fortune sufficient for me without a Shilling.—Having thus more explicitly than before, given my Opinion, I leave the rest to your sound Judgment, of which no one has a greater Share; and shall not be too Inquisitive after your particular Reasons, your Doubts, your Fears, etc. For I shall be confident whether you accept or refuse, that you do right. I only wish you may do what will most contribute to your Happiness, & of course to mine; being ever my dear Friend.

Yours most affectionately

B. F."

Don't be angry with me for supposing your Determination not quite so fix'd as you fancy it."—

- 25 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. 2 pages, folio. London, July 24, 1770. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

An affectionate fatherly letter in reference to her marriage to Mr. Hewson.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

“ Dear Polly,

London, July 24, 1770—

I wrote a few Lines to you last Week in answer to yours of the 15th. Since which I have been in the Country ; & returning yesterday found your good Mother was come home and had got a Letter from you of the 20th.—She has just put it into my hands, and desires me to write to you, as she is going into the City with Miss Barwell to buy things. Whether she will have time to write herself I cannot say, or whether if she had, she would get over her natural Aversion to writing. I rather think she will content herself with your knowing what she should say & would say if she wrote ; and with my letting you know that she is well & very happy in hearing that you are so. Your Friends are all much pleas'd with your Account of the agreeable Family, their kind Reception & Entertaiment of you, and the Respect shown you. Only Dolly & I, (tho' we rejoice and shall do so in every thing that contributes to your Happiness) are now and then in low Spirits, supposing we have lost each a Friend. Barwell says she conceives nothing of this ; and that we must be two Simpletons to entertain such Imaginations. I show'd her your Letter to your Mother, wherein you say, 'Dolly is a naughty Girl, and if she does not mend I shall turn her off, for I have got another Dolly now, & a very good Dolly too.' She begg'd me not to communicate this to Dolly, for tho' said in jest, yet in her present State of mind it would hurt her.—I suppose it was for the same good-natur'd Reason that she refus'd to show me a Paragraph of your Letter to Dolly that had been communicated by Dolly to her.—

July 25. The above was written yesterday, but being interrupted I could not finish my Letter in time for the Post, tho' I find I had little to add. Your Mother desires me to express abundance of Affection to you and to Mr. Hewson, and to say all the proper Things for her with respect to the rest of your Friends there :—but you can imagine better than I can write. Sally and little Temple join in best Wishes of Prosperity to you both. Make my sincere Respects acceptable to Mr. Hewson, whom, exclusive of his other Merits, I shall always esteem in proportion to the Regard he manifests for you.—Barwell tells me that your Aunt had receiv'd his Letter, & was highly pleas'd with it & him ; so I hope all will go well there ; and I shall take every Opportunity of Cultivating her good Dispositions, in which I think you us'd to be sometimes a little backward ;—but you always had your Reasons. I am apt to love every body that loves you, & therefore I suppose I shall in time love your new Mother and new Sister, & your new Dolly. I find I begin to like them already, & if you think proper you may tell them so. But your old Dolly & I have agreed to love one another better than ever we did, to make up as much as we can our suppos'd Loss of you.—We like your Assurances of continued Friendship unimpair'd by your Change of Condition, and we believe you think as you write ; but we fancy we know better

FRANKLIN—(Continued.)

than you :—You know I once knew your Heart better than you did yourself. As a Proof that I am right, take notice, that *you now think this the silliest Letter I ever wrote to you, & that Mr. Hewson confirms you in that Opinion.*—However, I am *still*, what I have been so many Years, my dear good Girl,

Your sincerely affectionate Friend, & Servant,
B. Franklin."

26 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. 2 pages, folio. Preston, Nov. 25, 1771. To Miss Dorothea Blunt.

"Dear Friend,

Preston, Nov. 25, 1771.

I came to this Place on Saturday night right well & untir'd with a 70 miles Journey that day. I met with your & my Dolly's joint letter which would have refresh'd me with its Kindness if I had been ever so weary. The Account you give of a certain Lady's having entertain'd a new Gallant in my Absence, did not surprise me. For I have been us'd to Rivals; and scarce ever had a Friend or a Mistress in my whole Life that other People did not like as well as myself. And therefore I did not wonder when I read in the Newspapers some Weeks since, that "the Duke of C. (that general Lover) "Had made many Visits of late to an old Lady not many Miles from Craven Street." I only wonder'd, considering the Dislike she us'd to have for the Family, that she would receive his Visits :—But as I saw soon after, that Prince Charles had left Rome & was gone a long Journey nobody knew whither, I made no doubt, but the News Writers had mistaken the Person, and that it was he who had taken the Opportunity of my Absence to solace himself with his old Friend. I thank you for your Intelligence about my Godson. I believe you are sincere when you say you think him as fine a Child as you wish to see. He had cut two Teeth, and three in another Letter make five; for I know you never write Tautologies. If I have over reckon'd, the Number will be right by this time. His being like me in so many Particulars pleases me prodigiously; and I am persuaded there is another which you have omitted tho' it must have occur'd to you while you were putting them down. Pray let him have every thing he likes; I think it of great Consequence while the Features of the Countenance are forming. It gives them a pleasant Air, and that being once become natural, and fix'd by Habit, the Face is ever after the handsomer for it, and on that much of a Person's good Fortune & Success in Life may depend. Had I been cross'd as much in my Infant Likings & Inclinations as you know I have been of late Years, I should have been, I was going to say not near so handsome, but as the Vanity of that Expression would offend other Folks Vanity, I change it out of Regard to them, and say, a great deal more homely.—I rejoice that your good Mother's new Regimen succeeded so well with her. We are to set out, my Son & I, tomorrow for London, where I hope to be by the End of the Week, & to find her & you & all yours, well &

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

Happy.—My Love to them all.—They tell me Dinner is coming in, and I have yet said nothing to Dolly, but must nevertheless conclude, my dear Friend. Yours ever most affectionately

I am very happy here in
a pleasant Family of Mr. Bache's
Mother & Sister.

B. Franklin

Dear Dolly

I love you more than you can imagine.

Yours most sincerely

To Miss Dorothea Blunt.—

B. Franklin"

- 27 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Philadelphia, July 8, 1775. To Mrs. Hewson.

Mentions the dispute between Great Britain and the Colonies, which he hopes will soon be ended.

"Dear Friend

Philada July 8-1775

I thank you for your kind Letter of April 11th. It grieves me that the present situation of publick Affairs, makes it not eligible for you to come hither with your Family, because I am sure you would otherwise like this Country & might provide better here for your Children, at the same time, that I should be made more happy by your Neighbourhood & Company.—I flatter myself that this may yet happen and that our public Disputes may be ended by the time your private Business is settled to your Mind, and then we may be all happy together.

The Debt you mention of mine to Bolton remain'd unpaid thro his own Neglect—I was charged by Mathews £ 10. for the Tea Kitchen; but Bolton told me I ought not to pay so much; that he would see what it should be when he got home, and send me word, which he never did—I dunn'd him for it by Letters, as often as Mathews sent to me, but received no Answer.—

I take it kindly of my Godson, that he should remember me; my Love to him. I am glad to hear the dear Children are all well through the Measles.—I have much Delights in my Grandsons. Mr. & Mrs. Bache join in Love to you & yours. Ben, when I delivered him your Blessing, enquired the Age of Elizabeth, and thought her yet too young for him; but as he made no other Objection; and that will lessen every day, I have only to wish being alive to dance with your Mother at the Wedding.—

Temple was much oblig'd by your kind Remembrance of him. He is now very happy with his Father at Amboy near New York, but returns to me in September, to prosecute his Studies in our College.—

I am much pleas'd with the Contribution Letter, and thank you for your share in it—I am still well & hearty, and never went thro'

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

more Business than I do at present. God knows when I shall be permitted to enjoy the Repose I wish—Adieu my very dear Friend—Continue your pleasing Correspondence ; and believe me ever

Yours most Affectionately

Mrs. Hewson

B. Franklin "

- 28 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. (with initials), 4to. Jan. 12, 1777. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

Mentions wearing a Martin Fur Cap among the powdered heads of Paris.

" My dear dear Polley—

Paris, Jan. 12, 1777

Figure to yourself an old Man with Gray Hair appearing under a Martin Fur Cap, among the Powder'd Heads of Paris.—It is this odd Figure that salutes you ; with Handfuls of Blessings on you & your dear little ones,—

On my Arrival here, Mlle. Bihcron gave me great Pleasure in the Perusal of a Letter from you to her.—It acquainted me that you & yours were well in August last.—I have with me here my young Grandson Benja^a Franklin Bache, a special good Boy. I give him a little French Language & Address, and then send him over to pay his Respects to Miss Hewson.

My love to all that love you, particularly to dear Dolly—I am ever, my dear Friend,

Your affectionate

B. F.

Temple who attends me here presents his Respects.—

I must contrive to get you to America.

I want all my Friends out of that wicked Country—

I have just receiv'd some Newspaper 7 Paragraphs about me, of which 6 were Lies."

- 29 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. (not signed) 2 pages, 4to. Paris, Jan. 26, 1777. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

" Dear Polley,

Paris, Jan. 26, 1777.

I wrote a few Lines to you by Dr B. and have since seen your Letter to Jon^a. by which I have the great Pleasure of learning that you & yours were well on the 17th.

What is become of my & your dear Dolly? Have you parted? for you mention nothing of her.—I know your Friendship continues;—but perhaps she is with one of her Brothers. How do they all do?

I have not yet receiv'd a Line from my dear old Friend your Mother. Pray tell me where she is, and how it is with her.—Jonathan, who is not at Nantes, told me that she had a Lodging in Northumberland Court. I doubt her being comfortably accommodated there.

Is Miss Barwell a little more at rest or as busy as ever? Is she well? And how fares it with our good Friends of the Heuckel Family? But principally I want to know how it is with you. I hear you have

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

not yet quite settled with those People. I hope, however, that you have a sufficien^t Income, and live at your Ease;—and that your Money is safe out of the Funds —Does my Godson remember anything of his Doctor Papa? I suppose not. Kiss the dear little Fellow for me—not forgetting the other—I long to see them & you.—

What became of the Lottery Ticket I left with your good Mother, which was to produce the Diamond Earrings for you? Did you get them? If not, Fortune has wrong'd you: For you *ought* to have had them!

I am, my dear Friend, ever yours, with sincere Esteem and Affection.—

If you write to me, direct for me thus

A Mons^{rs} Monsieur Francois, ches M. de Chaumont à Passy.
près de Paris.

P. S. 27th Jan.—They tell me that in writing to a Lady from Paris, one should always say something about the Fashions. Temple observes them more than I do. He took Notice that at the Ball in Nantes, there were no Heads less than 5, and a few were 7 Lengths of the Face, above the Top of the Forehead. You know that those who have practis'd Drawing, as he has, attend more to Proportions, than People in common do. Yesterday we din'd at the Duke de Rochefcault's, where there were three Dutchesses & a Countess, and no Head higher had a Face & a half. So it seems the farther from the Court the more extravagant the Mode.—

30 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. (not signed), 4 pages, 4to.
Jan. 25. 1779. To Mrs. Margaret Stevenson.

“Jan. 25, 1779.

It is always with great Pleasure when I think of our long continu'd Friendship, which had not the least Interruption in the Course of Twenty Years, (Some of the happiest of my Life) that I spent under your Roof and in your Company.—If I do not write to you as often as I us'd to do when I happen'd to be absent from you, it is owing partly to the present Difficulty of sure Comm^munication, & partly to an Apprehension of some possible Inconvenience that my Correspondence might occasion you. Be assured, my dear Friend, that my Regard, Esteem, & Affection for you are not in the least impair'd or diminish'd; and that if Circumstances would permit, nothing could afford me so much Satisfaction, as to be with you in the same House, & to experience again your faithful tender Care & Attention to my Interests, Health & Comfortable Living, which so long & Steadily attach'd me to you, & which I shall ever remember with Gratitude.

I thought I had mention'd to you before; (and I believe I did, tho' my Letter may have miscarried) that I had received the white Cloth Suit, the Sword, & the Saddle for Temple, all in good Order. I men-

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

tion them now again because Polly tells me you had not heard of their Arrival.—And I repeat my Thanks for your Care in sending them. I wore the Clothes a good deal last Summer.—There is one thing more that I wish to have, if you should meet with an Opportunity of sending it. I mean the Copper Pot lin'd with Silver to Roast Fowls in by means of a Heater. I should also be glad of the Piece of Elephant's Tooth. It is old Ivory, perhaps of the Times before the Flood, & would be a Rarity to some Friends here : But I doubt you will not be able to send them.

I rejoice to learn that your Health is establish'd, & that you live pleasantly in a Country Town with agreeable Neighbours, & have your Dear Children about you. My Love to every one of them. I long to see them and you ; but the Times do not permit me the Hope of it.—Why do you never write to me ? I us'd to love to read your letters, & I regret your long Silence. They were season'd with good Sense and Friendship, & even your Spelling pleas'd me. Polly knows I think the worst Spelling the best. I do not write to her by this Conveyance. You will let her know that I acknowledge the Receipt of her pleasing Letter dated the 11th Instant. I shall now only observe upon it, that I wonder how the Patent came to be taken out in Jacobs's Name. I am sure he had no Claim to it ; for when I first propos'd to him the making such Wheels, at Mr. Viny's in the Country, he objected to it as impracticable. But Mr. Viny, who seiz'd the Thought & carried it into Execution, had certainly the best Right to the Patent.—I wish he would send me a good Drawing, with the Proportions, of the little Carriage without Horses, which his Children came once in to see us. How do they all do ? & particularly my little Patient Bessum ?

Since my coming here, I have been told, that Mr. Henley the Linen Draper had said, on my going to America, that I had gone away in his Debt. I can hardly believe it. Let me know if you have heard such a Thing, & what is the meaning of it. I thought he had been fully paid, & I still think so, & shall till I am assur'd of the contrary.—Let me know at the same time how my Account stands with you.

You wish to know how I live. It is in a fine House, situated in a neat Village, on high Ground, half a Mile from Paris, with a large Garden to walk in. I have abundance of Acquaintance, dine abroad Six Days in Seven. Sundays I reserve to dine at home, with such Americans as pass this Way ; & I then have my Grandson Ben, with some other American Children from his School.—If being treated with all the Politeness of France, & the apparent Respect & Esteem of all Ranks, from the highest to the lowest, cau make a Man happy, I ought to be so. Indeed I have nothing to complain of but a little too much Business, & the Want of that Order & Oeconomy in my Family, that reign'd in it when under your prudent Direction. My Paper gives me only Room to add, that I am ever

Yours most affectionately''

FRANKLIN—(Continued.)

- 31 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Passy, April, 13, 1782. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

In this letter he pines for peace, and says that it is all that is needed to make him happy.

"My dear dear Friend,

Passy, April 13, 1782.

I received your kind Letter of the 23^d of December. I rejoice always to hear of your & your good Mother's Welfare, tho' I can write but Seldom, Safe Opportunities are Scarce. Looking over some old Papers I find the rough Draft of a Letter which I wrote to you 15 Months ago, and which probably miscarried, or your Answer miscarried, as I never receiv'd any. I enclose it, as the Spring is coming on and the same Proposition will now again be in Season and easily executed if you should approve of it. You mention Mr. Viny's being with you. What is his present Situation? I think he might do well with his Wheel-Business in this Country. By your Newspapers Jacob seems to have taken it to himself. Could he not make up a good Coach with the latest Useful improvements, & bring you all in it? It would serve here as a Specimen of his Abilities, if he chose to stay; or would sell well if he chose to return. I hope Your Mother has got over her Lowness of Spirits about the Dropsey. It is common for aged People to have at times swell'd Ancles towards Evening; but it is a temporary Disorder, which goes off of itself, & has no Consequences.—My tender Love to her.

If you have an Opportunity of sending to Geneva; I like well enough your sending the Books thither for my Grandson, who goes on well there.—You do well to keep my Granddaughter without Stays. God bless her, and all of you.—

You can imagine that I begin to grow happy in my Prospects. I should be quite so, if I could see Peace & Good Will restored between our Countries; for I enjoy Health, Competence, Friends & Reputation; *Peace* is the only Ingredient wanting to my Felicity.

Adieu, my dear Friend, and believe me ever

Yours most affectionately,
B. Franklin."

- 32 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 4to Paris, 19, 1782. To Miss Mary Stevenson and Mrs. Hewson.

"Paris, April 19, 1782.

I wrote to you, my dear Friends, very lately, and directed my Letter to Cheem in Surrey. Mr. Whiteford tells me that you are removed to Kensington Square, and I fear that my Letter may therefore not find you. I sent it under Cover to Mr. William Hodgson, Merch^t in Coleman Street, which I mention that in case it has not come to hand, you may there enquire for it; tho' it continues little worth the Trouble, as it only expresses what you always knew, that I love you both, very

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

much and very sincerely. Mr. Whiteford will inform you how I live, & that I am very well, as happy as the Situation of public Affairs will permit, only capable of being made more so if you were here with me; being ever your truly affectionate Friend,
Mrs. Stevenson & Mrs. Hewson. B. Franklin."

- 33 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Passy, June 13, 1782. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

"My dear Child,

Passy, June 13, 1782.

I received your pleasing Letter of the 1st of May thro' the hands of Mr. Hodgson, and one since by Mr. Oswald. You cannot be more pleas'd in talking about your Children, your Methods of Instructing them, and the Progress they make, than I am in hearing it; and in finding, that instead of following the idle Amusements, which both your Fortune & the Custom of the Age might have led you into, your Delight and your Duty go together, by employing your Time in the Education of your Offspring. This is following Nature and Reason instead of Fashion, than which nothing is more becoming the Character of a Woman of Sense & Virtue.—We have here a Female Writer on Education, who has lately publish'd three Volumes, that are much talk'd of. I will send them to you by the first Opportunity. They are much prais'd & much censur'd. The Author, Madame la Comtesse de Genlis, is made, in consequence of her writing that Work, *Governor* of the Children of the Duc de Chartres, who is Son of the Duke of Orleans. Perhaps you may not find much in it that can be of use to you, but you may find something. I enclose another Piece on the same Subject, written by another Comtesse, Madame de Forbach, who does me the honour of calling me her Friend, by which means I have a Copy, it not being publish'd.—When you have Leisure I shall like to see your Remarks.

Do not send any Books to Geneva. The Tronbles of that City have driven the School and my Boy out of it, and I have Thoughts of sending for him home. Perhaps I may put him for a while under your Care to recover his English in the same School with your Sons.

I hope with you that there may be a Peace, & that we may once more meet. Remember me kindly to Mr. & Mrs. Vining. I do not at present want a Carriage. Embrace your good Mother for me with much Affection, and believe me to be, my dear dear Friend

Yours ever

B. Franklin."

- 34 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 4to. Passy, Aug. 17, 1782. To Miss Mary Stevenson.

"My dear good Child,

Passy, Aug.^t 17. 1782

I received your kind Letter by Dr. Shuttleworth. It always gives me great Pleasure to hear of the Welfare of you and yours. As to

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

my self, I continue as hearty as at my Age could be expected, and as chearful as ever you knew me, hoping ere long to see Peace and my Friends, whose continued Regard for me after so long and so thorough an Acquaintance with me, I esteem among my Honours and Felicities. It is now a Quarter of a Century since our Friendship commenc'd, and tho' we lived much of the time together, I have never been interrupted by the smallest Misunderstanding or Coolness.—In this Observation I include your good Mother, from whom I had lately the Pleasure of receiving a few Lines. I embrace you both with the most tender affection, being ever sincerely yours

B. Franklin."

- 35 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Passy, Jan. 27, 1783. To Mrs. Hewson.

Mentions that Peace has been established, and says that all wars are foolish, and that they should settle their differences by Arbitration.

" Passy, Jan^y. 27, 1783.

The Departure of my dearest Friend, which I learn from your last Letter, greatly affects me. To meet with her once more in this Life, was one of the principal Motives of my proposing to visit England again before my Return to America.—The last Year carried off my Friends Dr. Pringle, & Dr. Fothergill, & Lord Kaims, and Lord L. Despencer. This has begun to take away the rest, and strikes the hardest. Thus the Ties I had to that Country, & indeed to the World in general, are loosened one by one, and I shall soon have no Attachment left to make me unwilling to follow.

I intended writing when I sent the 11 books, but I lost the Time in looking for the 12th.—I wrote with that ; and hope it came to hand. I therein ask'd your Counsel about my coming to England. On Reflection I think I can, from my Knowledge of your Prudence, foresee what it will be ; viz., not to come too soon, lest it should seem braving & insulting some who ought to be respected. I shall therefore omit that journey till I am near going to America ; and then just step over to take Leave of my Friends, and spend a few Days with you. I purpose bringing Ben with me, and perhaps may leave him under your Care.

At length we are in Peace, God be praised ; & long, very long may it continue. All Wars are Follies, very expensive & very mischievous ones. When will Mankind be convinc'd of this, and agree to settle their Differences by Arbitration? Were they to do it even by the Cast of a Dye, it would be better than by Fighting & destroying each other.

Spring is coming on, when Travelling will be delightful. Can you not, when your Children are all at School, make a little Party, and

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

take a Trip hither? I have now a large House delightfully situated, in which I could accommodate you & two or three Friends; and I am but half an Hour Drive from Paris.

In looking forward—Twenty-five years seems a long Period; but in looking back how short! Could you imagine that 'tis now full a Quarter of a Century since we were first acquainted? It was in 1757. During the greatest Part of the Time I lived in the same House with my dear deceased Friend your Mother; of course you and I saw and convers'd with each other much and often. It is to all our Honours, that in all that time we never had among us the Smallest Misunderstanding. Our Friendship has been all clear Sunshine, without any the least Cloud in its Hemisphere. Let me conclude by saying to you what I have had too frequent Occasions to say to my other remaining old Friends, *the fewer we become, the more let us love one another.*

Adieu, and believe me ever

Yours most affectionately,
B. Franklin."

- 36 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 4to. Passy, April 26, 1783. To Mrs. Hewson.

"My dear Friend,

Passy, April 26, 1783.

I received in its time your kind Letter of Feb. 22. I am sensible of the Prudence of your Advice, respecting my coming to England, and shall follow it.—Accept my Thanks for that, and for your kind Invitation to Cheam when I do come; but the little left of Life at my Age, will perhaps hurry me home as soon as I can be quit of my Employment here. I should indeed have great Pleasure in seeing you, and in being some time with you & your little Family; I cannot have all I wish.

Mr. Williams is now here with his Family. I shall mention to him his not answering your Letter. We talk'd yesterday of you, and of his Friend Dolly, whom I have not forgotten as she supposes. He expressed the highest Esteem and Regard for you both. My Love to her when you see her.—

I send you some more of the little Books, and am ever, my dear Friend,

Yours most affectionately,
B. Franklin."

Mrs. Hewson.

- 37 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Passy, Sept. 7, 1783. To Mrs. Hewson.

Mentions the signing of the Treaty of Peace, and advises her to emigrate to America with her children, as there is in that country less temptation to vice, and the business opportunities just as good as in England.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

“My dear Friend,

Passy, Sept. 7, 1783.

I received your kind Letter of the 9th past. I am glad that the little Books are pleasing to you and your Children, and that the Children improve by them. I send you herewith some more of them. My Grandson Bache has been four Years at School at Geneva; and is but lately come home to me here. I find Reason to be satisfied with the Improvement he has made in his Learning. He translates common Latin readily into French: but his English has suffer'd for want of Use; tho' I think he would readily recover it if he were a while at your School at Cheam, and at the same time be going on with his Latin and Greek. You were once so kind as to offer to take him under your Care; would that be still convenient to you? He is docile and of gentle Manners, ready to receive and follow good Advice, and will set no bad Example to your *other* Children. He gains every day upon my Affections.

I long much to see you and yours, and my other Friends in England, but I have not yet determin'd on the Journey. Our definitive Treaty of Peace, being now sign'd, I have indeed less to confine me here, & might make a short Excursion without much Inconvenience: but Short Days & Winter are coming on, and I think I can hardly undertake such an Expedition before the Spring of Next Year.

With regard to the future Establishment of your Children, which you say you want to consult me about, I am still of Opinion that America will afford you more Chances of doing it well than England. All the means of good Education are plenty there, the general Manners more simple and pure, Temptations to Vice & Folly fewer, the Profits of Industry in Business as great and sure as in England; and there is one Advantage more which your Command of Money will give you there. I mean the laying out a Part of your Fortune in new Land, now to be had extremely cheap, but which must be increas'd immensely in the Value before your Children come of Age, by the rapid Population of the Country. If you should arrive there while I live, you know you may depend on every Assistance in my Power to afford you, and I think my Children will have a Pleasure too in Serving their Father's Friend. I do not offer it as a Motive that you will be much esteem'd and respected there, for that you are & must be everywhere; but give me leave to flatter myself that my being made happier in my last Years by your Neighbourhood and Society, may be some Inducement to you.

I forwarded your Letter to Mr. Williams. Temple is always with me, being my Secretary. He presents his Respects to you. I have been lately ill with a Fit of the Gout, if that may indeed be called a Disease; I rather suspect it to be a Remedy; since I always find my Health and Vigour of Mind improv'd after the Fit is over.

I am ever, my dear Friend,

Yours most affectionately,
B. Franklin.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

P. S.—You say you are a little afraid that our Country is spoiled. Parts of it have indeed suffered by the War, those situated near the Sea; but the Body of the Country has not been much hurt, and the Fertility of our Soil, with the Industry of our People, now that the Commerce of all the World is open to us, will soon repair the Damages receiv'd, and introduce that Prosperity which we hope Providence intends for us, since it has so remarkably favour'd our Revolution."

38 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 4to. Passy, Dec. 26, 1783. To Mrs. Hewson.

"Dear Polly,

Passy, Dec. 26, 1783.—

In reading Mr. Viny's Letter when I receiv'd it, I miss'd seeing yours which was written behind it in a corner. I thank you much for your kind Offer respecting my Grandson. I was fully resolv'd on sending him in September last, and engag'd Mr. Fay, one of my Colleagues then going to England, to take him over in his Company: But when it came to be propos'd to him, he show'd such an Unwillingness to leave me, and Temple such a Fondness for retaining him, that I concluded to keep him till I should go over myself. He behaves very well, & we love him very much.

I send herewith two different French Grammars, not knowing which to prefer, Opinions here being divided. Your French Master may take his Choice, and you will present the other to my Godson as my New Year's Gift, with the two Volumes of *Synonymes Francoises*, an excellent Work. They will be left at Mr. Hodgson's, Merchant, in Coleman Street, where you may have them on a sending for them. Adieu, my dear Friend. I long to see you and yours, but God only knows when that may happen. I am nevertheless

Yours most affectionately

Mrs. Hewson."

B. Franklin.

39 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. (signature cut off). Passy, March 19, 1784. To Mrs. Hewson.

"You will forget me quite, my dear old Friend, if I do not write to you now and then.—

I still exist, and still enjoy some Pleasure in that Existence, tho' now in my 79th Year.—Yet I feel the Infirmities of Age coming on so fast, and the Building to need so many Repairs, that in a little time the Owner will find it cheaper to pull it down and build a new one.—

I wish however to see you first, but I begin to doubt the Possibility.

My Children join in Love to you and yours with

Passy, March 19, 1784.

Your affectionate Friend

Mrs. Hewson."

FRANKLIN)—*Continued.*)

- 40 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 4to. Passy, Aug. 15, 1784. To Mrs. Hewson.

Have received a new appointment from his constituents. He gives up hope of ever seeing home again.

"Dear Friend,

Passy, Augt. 15, 1784.

I received your kind Letter of July 22. I wish you had executed your Project of taking a little Trip to see me this Summer. You would have made me very happy, and might have bath'd your Children here as well as at Southampton, I having a Bath in my House, besides the River in view.—I like your motherly Account of them, and in Return send you my Daughter's Account of my Grandchildren at Philadelphia. You will see she expected me home this Summer; but my Constituents have sent me a new Commission, and I must stay another Winter. Can you not come and pass it with me here? Temple, who purposes to have the Pleasure of delivering this, will explain to you how you may be accommodated; and if you can resolve to come, will conduct you. Except being at home, which I begin now to fear I never shall be, nothing could give me greater Pleasure. Come, my dear Friend, live with me while I stay here, and go with me, if I do go, to America. Believe me ever

Yours most affectionately

My Love to the dear Children,
particularly my Godson, for whom Temple has
a little Present of French Books.
Mrs. Hewson."

B. Franklin.

- 41 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Passy, May 5, 1785. To Mrs. Hewson.

Mentions that he is preparing to return to America.

"My dear dear Friend,

Passy, May 5, 1785.

I receiv'd your little Letter from Dover, which gave me great Pleasure, as it inform'd me of your happy Progress so far in your Way home. I hope the rest of your Journey was as prosperous.

You talk of Obligations to me, when in fact I am the Person oblig'd. I pass'd a long Winter in a Manner that made it appear the shortest of any I ever past. Such is the Effect of pleasing Society, with Friends one loves.

I have now receiv'd my Permission to return, and am making my Preparations. I hope to get away in June. I promise myself, or rather flatter myself that I shall be happy when at home. But however happy that Circumstance may make me, your joining me there will surely make me happier; provided your Change of Country may be for the Advantage of your dear little Family.—When you have made up your Mind on the Subject, let me know by a Line, that I prepare a House for you, as near me & otherwise as convenient for you as possible.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

My Neighbours begin to come out from Paris, and replace themselves in their Passy Houses. They enquire after you, and are sorry you are gone before they could make themselves known to you: For those who did know you speak well of you. M. le Veillard in particular has told me at different times, what indeed I knew long since, *Pest une bien dig'ne Femme, cette Madame Hewson; une très aimable Femme.* I would not tell you this, if I thought it would make you vain-er than you are; but that is impossible—you have too much good Sense.—

So wish me a good Voyage, and when you pray at Church for all that travel by Land or Sea, think of

Your ever affectionate Friend,

B. Franklin.

My Love to William and Thomas and Eliza, and tell them I miss their chearful Prattle. Temple being sick & Benjamin at Paris, I have found it very *triste* breakfasting alone; and sitting alone, and without any Tea in the Evening.”

42 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Passy, June 26, 1785. To Mrs. Hewson.

“Dear Friend

Passy, June 26, 1785.

I wrote to you the 5th of last Month, & have since received your kind Letter of the 8th, informing me of your Welfare and that of the dear Children, which gave me great Pleasure. I shall long to see you all again in America, where I hope to be soon. Almost all my Things are now pack'd up, and will be in the Barge next Wednesday to go down the River; and I suppose I shall not be here myself a Fortnight longer. I say nothing to persuade you to go with me, or to follow me, because I know you do not usually ace from Persuasion, but from Judgment; and as that is very sound, I leave you to yourself; You will do what is best for you and yours, and that will give me most Pleasure. Miss Lamotte's Friends do not consent to her going to England. I enclose her Letter, by which you will see, that tho' she speaks the Language prettily, she does not write it correctly: Indeed abundance of the Freuch are deficient in their own Orthography. I offer'd her, as you desir'd, the Money that might be necessary for the Journey. Temple is not yet quite well, having had several Returns of his Ague. Benjamin continues hearty, and has been very serviceable in Packing. They both present their Respects.

If you should write me a Line before my Departure, direct it to Havre-de-grace.

Adieu, my very dear Friend; and believe me ever

Yours with sincere & great Affection,

B. Franklin.

My Love to every one of the Children.—”

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

- 43 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 4to. Passy, July 4, 1785.
To Mrs. Hewson.

"Dear Friend,

Passy, July 4, 1785.

By this Post, I have given Orders to engage a fine Ship now at London to carry me & my Family to Philadelphia. My Baggage is already on the Seine going down to Havre, from whence if the Captain cannot call for us there, we shall cross the Channel and meet him at Cowes in the Isle of Wight. The Ship has a large convenient Cabin with good Lodging Places; the whole will be at my Disposition, and there is plenty of Room for you & yours. You may never have so good an Opportunity of passing to America, if it is your Intention. Think of it, and take your Resolution; believing me ever,

Love to the dear
Children.

Your affectionate Friend
B. Franklin.

If Mr. Williams is return'd to London, he will inform you of the particulars. If not, you may enquire of Wallace, Johuson and Muir, Merchants, London, to be heard of at the Pensilvaia Coffeehouse, Birckin Lane. The Ship is to be at Cowes the 1st of August."

- 44 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 4to. Southampton, July 26, 1785. To Mrs. Hewson.

"Dear Friend,

Southampton, July 26, 1785.

I received here yours of the 23d Instant. I am sorry it did not suit you to go in the Ship with me, having engaged Places in the Cabin that would have accommodated you & yours, not indeed on your Account, because I never depended on your going; but I took the whole Cabin that I might not be intruded on by any accidental disagreeable Company. If you come to Philadelphia while I live, you will find an always affectionate Friend in me, and in me Children after I am gone. My Love to yours and to Dolly: & my Respects to Mrs. Hawksworth. I came to Havre de Grace in a Litter, & hither in the Pacquet Boat; and instead of being hurt by the Journey or Voyage, I really find myself very much better, not having suffer'd so little for the time these two Years past. Adieu, my dear Friend; accept my repeated Thanks for the agreeable Winter your kind Company with that of my young Friends made me pass; and believe me ever

Yours sincerely & most affectionately

Mrs. Hewson.

B. Franklin."

- 45 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 4to. Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1785. To Mrs. Hewson, Cheam, Surrey, with address.

Mentions he arrived in Philadelphia, and being again plunged into business.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

“Philada Oct. 30, 1785.

I received my dear Friend's Letter of July 23, at Southampton, where I arrived the 24th and staid till the 28th. I believe I acquainted you by a Line Immediately after my Arrival here, that we had had a pleasant and not a long Passage, in which there was but one Day, a Day of violent Storm, in which I was glad you were not with us.—I had the Happiness of finding my Family well, and of being very kindly receiv'd by my Country folks.—

I say nothing to persuade your Coming, because as I said in a former Letter, I would leave you entirely to your own Judgment which is very good. I would only mention a Fact, that on Enquiry I am inform'd that usual Apprentice Fee given to a Mercantile House of Eminence, is from 100 to 150 £ Sterling.

I am plung'd again into public Business as deep as ever ; and can now only add my Love to the dear Children, in which this Family all join. Temple is just gone to look at his Lands, & Ben is at College to compleat his Studies. I am ever, my dear Friend,

Yours most affectionately

B. Franklin

Don't forget our Project.
Mrs. Hewson.”

- 46 **Franklin, Benjamin.** A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to. Philadelphia, May 6, 1786. To Mrs. Hewson. The last six lines have been cut from bottom of page 3, but the signature is intact.

Mentions life in Philadelphia, and how they amuse themselves, playing cards, dances, music, &c.

“My dear Friend,

Philada, May 6, 1786.—

A long Winter has past, and I have not had the Pleasure of a line from you, acquainting me with your & your Children's Welfare since I left England. I suppose you have been in Yorkshire, out of the Way & Knowledge of Opportunities ; for I will not think you have forgotten me. To make me some Amends, I receiv'd a few Days past, a large Packet from Mr. Williams, dated September 1776, near ten Years since, containing three Letters from you, one of Dec. 12, 1775. This Packet had been receiv'd by Mr. Bache after my Departure for France, lay dormant among his Papers during all my Absence, and has just now broke out upon me *like Words* that had been, as somebody says, *congeal'd in Northern Air*. Therein I find all the pleasing little Family History of your Children, How William had begun to spell, overcoming by strength of Memory all the difficulty occasion'd by the common wretched Alphabet ; while you were convinc'd of the Utility of our new onc. How Tom, Genius-like, struck out new Paths,

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

and relinquishing the old Names of the Letters, called U Bell, and P Bottle. How Eliza began to grow jolly, that is fat and handsome, resembling Aunt Rooke whom I used to call *my lovely*. Together with all the *then* News of Lady Blunt's having produc'd at length a Boy, of Dolly's being well, and of poor good Catherine's Disease. Of your Affairs with Muir and Atkinson, and of their Contract for Feeding the Fish in the Channel. Of the Vinys, and their Jaunt to Cambridge in the long Carriage, of Dolly's Journey to Wales with Mrs. Scot, of the Wilkes's of the Pearce's, Elphinston, etc. etc. etc. Concluding with a kind of Promise, that as soon as the Ministry of Congress agreed to make Peace, I should have you with me in America. That Peace has been some time made; but alas! the Promise is not yet fulfill'd.

And why is it not fulfill'd?

I have found my Family here in Health, good Circumstances & well respected by their Fellow Citizens. The Companions of my Youth are indeed almost all departed, but I find an agreeable Society among their Children and Grandchildren. I have public Business enough to preserve me from *Ennuy*, and private Amusement besides in Conversation, Books, my Garden, and Cribbage. Considering our well-furnish'd plentiful Market as the best of Gardens, I am turning mine, in the midst of which my House stands, into Grass Plats and Gravel Walks, with Trees and Flowering Shrubs. Cards we sometimes play here in long Winter Evenings, but it is as they play at Chess, not for Money but for Honour or the Pleasure of Beating one another. This will not be quite a Novelty to you, as you may remember we play'd together in that manner during the Winter you help'd me to pass so agreeably at Passy.—I have indeed now and then a little Compunction in reflecting that I spend Time so idly: but another Reflection comes to relieve me, whispering, 'You know the Soul is immortal; why 'then should you be such a Niggard of a little Time, when you have 'a whole Eternity before you?' So being easily convince'd, and, like other reasonable Creatures, Satisfy'd with a small Reason, when it is in favour of doing what I have a mind to do, I shuffle the Cards again, and begin another Game.

As to public Amusements, we have neither Plays nor Operas, but we had yesterday a kind of Oratorio, as you will see by the enclos'd Paper; and we have Assemblies, Balls and Concerts, besides little Parties at one another's Houses, at which there is sometimes Dancing, and frequently good Musick; so that we jog on in Life as pleasantly as you do in England; any where but in London, for there you have Plays perform'd by good Actors. That however is, I think, the only Advantage London has over Philadelphia. * * * * *
are also all promising, appealing to have good Tempers and Dispositions, as well as good Constitutions. As to myself, I think my general

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

Health and Spirits rather better than when you saw me, and the particular Malady I then complain'd of continues tolerable. With sincere and very great Esteem, I am, ever, my dear dear Friend,

Yours most affectionately,

My children & Grandchildren join with me B. Franklin.
in best Wishes for you & yours. My love
to my Godson, to Eliza, & to honest Tom.
They will all find agreeable Companions here.—

Love to Dolly, and tell her she will do well to come with you.—”

- 47 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Philadelphia, May 30, 1786. To Miss Mary Stevenson, with address.

Urges Mrs. Hewson to come to America, and mentions the name of a good captain and ship.

“Dear Polly,

Philad^a, May 30, 1786—

I have just received your kind Letter of April 2, which made some Amends for your long Silence. By the last Ship from hence I wrote to you acknowledging the Receipt of some very old Letters, when I was sorry I could mention none of later Date. I have however no right to complain, being so bad a Correspondent myself. But my last was a long one, & I hope you have receiv'd it.

You seem now inclin'd to come over, if you could meet with a Captain that you know and like.—We mention'd it to Capt. Falkener. He goes no more to Sea, but strongly recommends Capt. Willet, who carries this Letter, as a good Man and excellent Seaman. His Ship is the Harmony, which lately brought over Mr. & Mrs. Bingham. Mr. Williams will hardly, I doubt, be with you in time this Year to assist in your Embarkation; but if you apply to Mersrs. Johnson and Company, American Merchants, to whom I write, I am persuaded they will make the Bargain for you and assist with their Advice in every Circumstance.—Temple, who presents his Respects, has however no Hopes of you Coming. He says you were so long irresolute and wavering about the Journey to Paris that he thinks it unlikely you will decide firmly to make the Voyage to America.—I enclose a truer State of Affairs in our Country than your public Prints will afford you: and I pray, God guide you:—

This Family are all well, and join in Love to you and yours, with

Your affectionate

B. Franklin.

Capt. Willet is to leave London on his Return about the 1st of August.

Your Son Ben, and all this Family join in the hope of your Resolving to come over.—”

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

48 Franklin, Benjamin. Manuscript by an amanuensis, 4 pages, 4to.

It being Philosophical Queries and Answers in all probability written for Miss Mary Stevenson, as dictated by Dr. Franklin.

"If the Air can support and take off but such a proportion of Water, and it is necessary that Water be so taken off from the Lungs, how is it we can breathe in an Air full of Vapour, so full as that they continually precipitate? T.

The Air that has been breath'd has doubtless acquir'd an Addition of the perspirable Matter which Nature intends to free the Body from, and which would be pernicious if retain'd and return'd into the Blood; such Air then may become unfit for Respiration, as well for that Reason as on Account of its Moisture. As to the Precipitation of Water in the Air we breathe perhaps it is not always a Mark of that Air's being overloaded, if it lets fall its Water in Drops which we call Rain; but those Drops fall thro' a dryer Air near the Earth; and accordingly the Hyroscope sometimes shews a less degree of Moisture during a Shower than at other times when it does not rain at all. The dewy Dampness that settles on the Insides of our Walls and Wainscots seems more certainly to denote an Air overloaded with Moisture, and yet this is no sure sign. For after a long continued cold Season, if the Air grow suddenly warm the Walls continuing longer their Coldness will for sometime condense the Moisture of such Air till they grow equally warm, and then they condense no more tho' the Air is not become dryer. And on the other hand, after a warm Spell, if the Air grow cold, tho' moister than before, the Dew is not so apt to gather on the Walls. B. F.

Damp Winds, tho' not colder by the Thermometer, give a more uneasy Sensation of Cold than dry ones. Because (to speak like an Electrician) they *conduct* better, that is are better fitted to convey away the Heat from our Bodies. The Body cannot feel *without* itself. Our Sensation of Cold is not in the Air *without* the Body, but in those Parts of the Body which have been depriv'd of their Heat by the Air. Metals conduct better than anything. B. F.

Dr. Boerhaave in his Chymistry thinks that Heat is propagated by the Vibration of a Subtle Elastic Fluid dispers'd thro the Atmosphere and thro' all Bodies. S^r. I. Newton says there are many Phenomena to prove the Existence of such a Fluid. C. C.

May not all the Phenomena of Light be solv'd, by supposing universal Space fill'd with a subtle elastic Fluid, which when at rest is not visible, but whose Vibrations affect that fine Sense in the Eye as those of Air do the grosser Organs of the Ear? May not different degrees of Vibration of this universal Medium occasion the Appearances different Colours? Franklin.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

Nothing is plainer, nothing more agreeable to Scripture, to the History of the Creation, to Reason and Experience, than to look upon Light as an intermediate Fluid, which not only extends from the Sun to us, but also fills the whole Universe, and without changing its Place by a Successive, though extremely swift Pressure, conveys the Action of our Sun to the very Spheres of the Stars, as that Fluid transmits the Impression and Light of the Stars themselves in the Sphere of the Sun. Spec. de la Nat."

- 49 Franklin, Benjamin. A. L. S. 8 pages, folio. New York, April 14, 1759. To Dr. Lining, of South Carolina.

This letter although marked a copy, is all in the hand of Franklin. It contains his observations on Electricity and other natural phenomena.

"Copy of a Letter from B. Franklin, L. L. D.

New York, April 14, 1759.

To Dr. Lining, Charles Town. S. Carolina.

Sir,

It is a long time since I had the Pleasure of a Line from you; and indeed the Troubles of our Country, with the hurry of Business I have been engag'd in on that Account, have made me so bad a Correspondent that I ought not to expect Punctuality in others.

But being just taking a Passage for England I could not quit the Continent without paying my Respects to you, and at the same time taking leave to introduce to your Acquaintance a Gentleman of Learning & Merit, Col. Henry Bouquet, who does me the Favour to present you this Letter, and with whom I am sure you will be much pleas'd.

Mr. Professor Simpson of Glasgow lately communicated to me some curious Experiments of a Physician of his Acquaintance by which it appear'd that an extraordinary Degree of Cold, even to Freezing, might be produced by Evaporation. I have not had Leisure to repeat and examine more than the first and easiest of them viz. Wet the Ball of the Thermometer by a Feather dipt in Spirit of Wine which has been kept in the same Room and has of course the same Degree of Heat or Cold. The Mercury sinks presently 3 or 4 Degrees, and the quietnen if during the Evaporation you blow on the Ball with Bellows; a second Wetting and Blowing when the Mercury was down carried it yet lower. I think I did not get it lower than 5 or 6 Degrees from where it naturally stood, which was at that time 60. But it is said that a Vessel of Water being placed in another somewhat larger, containing Spirit, in such a Manner that the Vessel of Water is surrounded with the Spirit and both placed under the Receiver of an Air Pump, on exhausting the Air the Spirit evaporating leaves such a Degree of Cold as to freeze the Water tho' the Thermometer in the open Air Stands many Degrees above the freezing Point.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

I know not how this Phenomenon is to be accounted for, but it gives me Occasion to mention some looser Notions relating to Heat and Cold which I have for some time entertained but not yet reduced into any Form. Allowing Common Fire as well as Electrical to be a Fluid capable of permeating other Bodies and seeking an Equilibrium, I imagine some Bodies are better fitted by Nature to be Conductors of that Fluid than others; and that generally those which are the best Conductors of the Electrical Fluid, are also the best Conductors of this, and Contra.

Thus a Body which is a good Conductor of Fire readily receives it into it's Substance and conducts it thro' two Bodies both good Conductors, one heated the other in its common State, are brought into Contact with each other, the Body which has most Fire readily communicates of it to that which had least, and that which had least readily receives till an equilibrium is produced. Thus if you take a Dollar between your Fingers with one Hand and a Piece of Wood of the same Dimensions with the other and bring both at the same time to the flame of a Caudle, you will find yourself obliged to drop the Dollar before you drop the Wood, because it conducts the Heat of the Candle sooner to your Flesh. Thus if a Silver Tea Pot had a Handle of the Same metal it would conduct the Heat from the Water to the Hand, and become too hot to be used; we therefore give to a Metal Tea Pot a Handle of Wood which is not so good a Conductor as Metal. But a China or Stone Tea Pot, being in some Degree of the Nature of Glass, which is not a good Conductor of Heat, may have a Handle of the same Stuff. Thus also a damp moist Air shall make a Man more sensible of Cold, or chill him more than a dry Air that is colder, because a moist Air is fitter to receive and conduct away the Heat of his Body. This Fluid entering Bodies in great Quantity, first expands them by separating their Parts a little, afterwards by farther separating their Parts renders Solids fluid, and at length dissipates their Parts in Air. Take this Fluid from melted Lead or from Water the Parts cohere again, the first grows Solid, the latter becomes Ice, and this is sooner done by means of good Conductors. Thus if you take, as I have done, a square bar of Lead 4 Inches long and one inch thick, together with three Pieces of Wood planed to the same Dimensions, and lay them as in the Margin on a Smooth Board, fixt so as not to be easily separated or moved, and pour into the Square Cavity they form as much melted lead as will fill it, you will see the melted Lead chill and become firm on the Side next the Leaden Bar some time before it chills on the other three Sides in Contact with the Wooden Bars, tho' before the Lead was poured in they might all be supposed to have the the same Degree of Heat or Coldness, as they had been exposed in the same Room to the same Air. You will likewise observe that the Leaden Bar as it has cooled the melted Lead more than the Wooden Bars have done, so it is itself more heated by the melted Lead.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

There is a certain Quantity of this Fluid called Fire in every living Body, which Fluid being in due Proportion keeps the Parts of the Flesh and Blood at such a just Distance from each other as that the Flesh and Nerves are supple, and the Blood fit for Circulation. If Part of this due Proposition of Fire conducted away by means of Contact with other Bodies, as Air, Water, or Metals. The Parts of our Skin and Flesh that come into such Contact first draw more near together than is agreeable and give that Sensation which we call Cold, and if too much be conveyed away the Body stiffens, the Blood ceases to flow and Death ensues. On the other Hand, if too much of this Fluid be communicated to the Flesh the Parts are Separated too far and Pain ensues as when they are separated by a Pin or Lancet: The Sensation that the Separation by Fire occasions we call Heat or Burning.

My Desk on which I now write and the Lock of my Desk, are both exposed to the same Temperature of the Air, and have therefore the same Degree of Heat or Cold; yet if I lay my hand successively on the Wood and on the Metal the latter feels much the coldest, not that it is really so, but being a better Conductor it more readily than the Wood takes away and draws itself the Fire that was in my Skin. Accordingly if I lay one Hand Part on the Lock and Part on the Wood and after it has lain so some time I feel both Parts with my other Hand I find that Part has been in Contact with the Lock very sensibly colder to the Touch than the part that lay on the Wood.

How a living Animal obtains it's Quantity of this Fluid called Fire is a curious Question. I have shown that some Bodies as Metals, have a Power of attracting it stronger than others, and I have sometimes suspected that a living Body has some Power of attracting out of the Air or other Bodies the Heat it wanted. Thus Metals hammerd or repeatedly bent grow hot in the bent or hammer'd Part. But when I consider that Air in Contact with the Body cools it, that the surrounding Air is rather heated by it's Contact with the Body, that every breath of cooler Air drawn in carries off Part of the Body's Heat when it passes out again, that therefore there must be ~~some~~ Fund in the Body for producing it or otherwise the Animal would soon grow cold, I have been rather inclined to think that the Fluid *Fire* as well as the Fluid *Air* is attracted by Plants in their Growth, and becomes consolidated with the other Materials of which they are formed, and makes a great part of their Substance. That when they come to be digested and to suffer in the Vessels of kind of Fermentation, part of the Fire as well as part of the Air recovers it's fluid active State again and diffuses itself in the Body's digesting and separating it. That the Fire so reproduced by Digestion and Separation continually leaving the Body it's Place is supplied by fresh Quantities arising from the continual Separation. That whatever Quickens the Motion of the Fluids in an Animal quickens the Separation and reproduces

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

more of the Fire as Exercise. That all the Fire emitted by Wood and other Combustibles when burning existed in them before in a solid State; being only discover'd when separating. That some Fossils, as Sulphur, Sea Coal, &c, contain a great deal of solid Fire. That Gun powder is almost all solid Fire. And that in short what escapes and is dissipated in the burning of Bodies besides Water and Earth is generally the Air and Fire that before made Parts of the Solid. Thus I imagine that Animal Heat arises by or from a kind of Fermentation in the juices of the Body in the same manner as Heat arises in the Liquor in a Distiller's Vat; when in it's highest and best State of Fermentation, as I have been inform'd, has the same Degree of Heat with the Human Body; that is about 94 or 96. Thus as by a constant supply of Fuel in a Chimney you keep a warm Room so by a constant supply of Food in the Stomach you keep a warm Body; only when little Exercise is used the Heat may possibly be conducted away too fast, in which Case such Materials are to be used for Clothing and Bedding against the Effects of an immediate Contact with the Air as are in themselves bad Conductors of Heat and consequently prevent it's being communicated thro' their Substances to the Air. Hence what is called *Warmth* in Wool and it's Preference on that Account to Linen, Wool not being so good a Conductor. And hence all the natural Coverings of Animals to keep them warm are such as retain and confine the natural Heat in the Body by being bad Conductors; such as Wool, Hair, Feathers and the Silk by which the Silk-worm in it's tender embryo State is first cloathed. Cloathing thus considered does not make a Man warm by *giving* warmth but by preventing the too quick Dissipation of the Heat produced in his Body and so occasioning an Accumulation.

There is another curious Question I will just venture to touch upon viz. Whence arises the sudden extraordinary Degree of Cold perceptible on mixing some Chymical Liquors, and even on mixing Salt & Snow, where the Composition appears colder than the coldest of the Ingredients. I have never seen the Chymical Mixtures made, but Salt and Snow I have often mixed myself, and am fully satisfied that the Composition feels much colder to the Touch and lowers the Mercury in the Thermometer more than either Ingredient would do Separately. I suppose with others that Cold is nothing more than an absence of Heat or Fire. Now if the Quantity of Fire before contained or diffused in the Snow and Salt was expelled in the uniting of the two Matters it must be driven away either thro' the Air or the Vessel containing them. If it is driven off thro' the Air it must warm the Air and a Thermometer Held over the Mixture without touching it would discover the Heat by the rising at the Mercury as it must and always does in warm Air. This indeed I have not tried, but I should guess it would rather be driven off thro' the Vessel, especially if the Vessel be Metal, as being a better Conductor than Air, and so one should find the Bason warmer after such Mixture. But on the Con-

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

trary the Vessel grows cold, and even Water, in which the Vessel is Sometimes placed for the Experiment, freezes into hard Ice on the Bason. Now I know not how to account for this otherwise than by supposing that the Composition is a better Conductor of Fire than the Ingredients separately and like the Lock compared with the Wood, has a Stronger Power of attracting Fire and does accordingly attract it suddenly from the Fingers or a Thermometer put into it, from the Bason that contains it, and from the Water in Contact with the outside of the Bason, so that the Fingers have the Sensation of extreme Cold by being deprived of much of their natural Fire, the Thermometer sinks by having part of it's Fire drawn out of the Mercury, the Bason grows colder to the Touch as by having it's Fire drawn into the Mixture it is become more capable of drawing and receiving it from the Hand, and thro' the Bason the Water loses it's Fire that kept it fluid, so it becomes Ice. One would expect from all this attracted Acquisition of Fire to the Composition it should become warmer;—and, in Fact, the Snow and Salt dissolving at the same time into Water without freezing. I doubt whether I have in all this talked intelligibly; and indeed how should a Man do so that does not himself clearly understand the the Thing he talks of? This I confess to be my present Case. I intended to amuse you, but I fear I have done more and tired you. Be so good as to excuse it, and believe me with sincere Esteem and Respect

Sir

yours etc.

B. Franklin."

50 Franklin, Benjamin. Autograph Manuscript Signed with Initials, 4 pages, 4to. April 4, 1769.

"Positions to be examined

1 All Food or Subsistence for Mankind arise from the Earth or Waters.

2 Necessaries of Life that are not Foods, and all other Conveniences, have their Values estimated by the Propor. of Food consumed while we are employed in procuring them.

3 A small People with a large Territory may subsist on the Productions of Nature, with no other Labour than that of gathering the Vegetables and catching the Animals.

4 A large People with a small Territory finds these insufficient, and, to subsist, must labour the Earth to make it produce greater Quantities of vegetable Food, suitable for the Nourishment of Men, and of the Anima's they intend to eat.

5 From the Labour arises a *great Increase* of vegetable and animal Food, and of Materials for Clothing, as Flax, Wool, Silk, etc. The Superfluity of these is Wealth. With this Wealth we pay for the Labour employed in building our Houses, Cities, etc. which are therefore only Subsistence thus metamorphosed.

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

6 *Manufactures* are only *another Shape* into which so much Provisions and Subsistence are turned as were *equal in Value* to the Manufactures produced. This appears from hence, that the Manufacturer does not in fact, obtain from the Employer, for his Labour, *more* than a mere Subsistence, including Raiment Fuel and Shelter; all which derive their Value from the Provisions consumed in procuring them.

7 The Produce of the Earth, thus converted into Manufactures, may be more easily carried to distant Markets than before such conversion.

8 *Fair Commerce* is where equal Values are exchanged for equal the Expence of Transport included. Thus if it costs A. in England as much Labour and Charge to raise a Bushel of Wheat as it costs B. in France to produce four Gallons of Wine then are four Gallons of Wine the fair Exchange for a Bushel of Wheat, A and B meeting at half Distance with their Commodities to make the Exchange. The Advantage of this fair Commerce is, that each Party increases the Number of his Enjoyments, having, instead of Wheat alone or Wine alone, the Use of both Wheat and Wine.

9 Where the Labour and Expence of producing both Commodities are known to both Parties Bargains will generally be fair and equal. Where they are known to one Party only, Bargains will often be unequal, Knowledge taking its Advantage of Ignorance.

10 Thus he that carries 1000 Bushels of Wheat Abroad to sell, may not probably obtain so great a profit thereon as if he had first turned the Wheat into Manufactures by subsisting therewith the Workmen while producing these Manufactures: since there are many expediting and facilitating Methods of working, not generally known; and Strangers to the Manufactures, though they know pretty well the Expenses of raising Wheat, are unacquainted with those short Methods of working, and thence being apt to suppose more Labour employed in the Manufactures than there really is, are more easily imposed on in their Value, and induced to allow more for them than they are honestly worth.

11 Thus the Advantage of having Manufactures in a Country, does not consist as is commonly supposed, in their highly advancing the Value of rough Materials, of which they are formed; since, though six-penny worth of Flax may be worth twenty shillings when worked into Lace, yet the very Cause of it's being worth twenty shillings is, that besides the Flax, it has cost nineteen & sixpence in Subsistence to the Manufacturer. But the Advantage of Manufacturers is, that under their shape Provisions may be more easily carried to a foreign Market; and by their means our Traders may more easily cheat Strangers. Few, where it is not made are Judges of the Value of Lace. The importer may demand Forty, & perhaps get Thirty Shillings for that which cost him but twenty.

12 Finally, there seems to be but three Ways for a Nation to acquire Wealth. The first is by *War* as the Romans did in plundering their

FRANKLIN—(*Continued.*)

conquered Neighbours. This is *Robbery*. The second by *Commerce* which is generally *Cheating*. The third by *Agriculture* the only *honest Way*; wherein Man receives a real Increase of the Seed thrown into the Ground, in a kind of continual Miracle wrought by the Hand of God in his Favour, as a Reward for his innocent Life, and virtuous Industry.

April 4, 1769.

B. F."

NOTE.—This Collection of Letters of Benjamin Franklin, embracing Lots 1 to 50 inclusive, will be offered as an entirety at the upset price of \$6000 or over. If that is not bid, they will then be sold singly, as catalogued. As the price set is reasonable, it seems to me that somebody will be willing to make this bid, so as to keep the collection together, as it represents one of the most interesting eras in the life of the great statesman and philosopher.

Benjamin Franklin's Spectacles.

50A Pair of Silver-rimmed Extension Spectacles worn and owned by Benj. Franklin, with his name contemporaneously engraved on one of the arms "B. Franklin 1788."

They were purchased from the great Porter collection, and are accompanied with a card signed by F. W. Porter, saying "The spectacles of B. Franklin are undoubtedly genuine. I obtained them direct from one of his descendants, Mrs. J. M. Read, New Lisbon, Ohio." Mr. Porter was Auditor of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway.

CONSIGNMENT FROM THE

Hon. Sir Stephen Coleridge

THE GREAT-GREAT-NEPHEW OF THE POET.

NOTE.—This collection consists of autographic material and association books of the highest Literary interest. The letter which prefaces the Catalogue is fully explanatory of the reason Sir Stephen Coleridge is selling them.

An Unique Letter of Charles Lamb.

51 Lamb, Charles. One of the most noted and beloved of English Authors. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Monday, no date. To Samuel Taylor Coleridge, with address, "Mr. Coleridge, No. 10 Stokes Croft, Bristol," and with bookplate of the Hon. Sir Stephen Coleridge. Between glass, bound with morocco, around the edges by Sangorski.

"My dear Coleridge, I don't know why I write except from the propensity misery has to tell her griefs. Hetty died on Friday night about 11 o'clock, after 8 days illness. Mary in consequence of fatigue and anxiety is fallen ill again, and I was obliged to remove her yesterday. I am left alone in a house with nothing but Hetty's dead body to keep me company, * * * Tomorrow I bury her, and then I shall be quite alone, with nothing but a cat, to remind me that the house has been full of living beings like myself. My heart is quite sunk, and I don't know where to look for relief. Mary will get better again, but her constantly being liable to such relapses is dreadful, nor is it the least of our Evils, that her case & all our story is so well known around us. We are in a manner marked. Excuse my troubling you, but I have nobody by me to speak to me. I slept out last night, not being able to endure the change, and the stillness, But I did not sleep well, and I must come back to my own bed. I am going to try and get a friend to come & be with me tomorrow.

I am completely shipwreck'd. My head is quite bad. *I almost wish that Mary were dead.*

God bless you

Love to Sarah

& Hartley

C. Lamb."

Monday

This remarkable letter gives an insight to the canker worm which was surely but slowly eating its way into the heart of the gentle author of "Elia," on account of the great affliction imposed upon him by the unfortunate but irresponsible acts of his sister Mary. Sir Stephen Coleridge says:

"The following letter from Charles Lamb to Coleridge I saved at a sale many years ago, from going to America, at a cost I could ill afford. Its contents made it especially valuable to any one of our name as affording the most touching evidence that, however Coleridge may on occasion have disappointed his friends, it was to him that one who knew him perfectly, * * * turned for sympathy in his utmost hour of misery, with the knowledge that the response would be certain, and that the hand of consolation would most tenderly be stretched out to him. I do not believe that any one who remembers all the tragedy of Charles Lamb's domestic history can read this letter unmoved."

NOTE.—The dots on this letter are reproduced as Lamb inserted them. They do not represent elisions. The letter is not dated, but from the indistinct post-mark it seems to have been written about 1800. The "Hetty" mentioned was probably a servant.

Hood acknowledges the Authorship of the "Song of the Shirt."

- 52 Hood, Thomas. Noted English Humorous Poet and Author. A. L. S. 8vo. Devonshire Lodge, New Finchley

Road, St. John's Wood, Feb. 28 (1845), with bookplate of Sir Stephen Coleridge, between glass, bound around with leather by Sangorski.

"As I have publicly acknowledged the authorship of the 'Song of the Shirt,' I can have no objection to satisfy you privately on the subject. My old friends Bradbury & Evans, the Proprietors of *Punch*, could show you the document conclusive on the subject. But *I trust my authority will be sufficient, especially as it comes from a man on his death-bed.*"

- 53 Shelley, Percy Bysshe. A Celebrated English Poet. A. L. S. 8vo. Cook's Hotel, Dover Street, Piccadilly (June 27, 1813) To John Williams, White Hart Coffee House, Holborn. Under glass, bordered with morocco by Sangorski. *Very rare, with bookplate of Sir Stephen Coleridge.*

"My dear William,

I am very happy to hear that you are in Town. If you call any time before two o'clock, I shall be at home, if afterwards Mrs. S. will be very happy to see you. I dine out today.

I remain

Your very sincere friend,

P. B. Shelley.

Dan will show you the way."

Coleridge's Letter Announcing the Birth of Hartley Coleridge.

- 54 Coleridge, Samuel Taylor. One of the Most Eminent English Poets and Essayists. A. L. S. 4to. Nov. 2, 1796. To Mr. Benjamin Flower, Printer, Cambridge, together with an Autograph Poem of 11 lines, signed and dated July 25, 1833. Under glass folders, bordered with morocco, by Sangorski.

This interesting literary item announces the birth of his son, David Hartley Coleridge, and mentions a new edition of his own works.

"My dear Sir,

The above admirable poem was written by Southey, the author of *Joan of Arc*, and I am happy that I have the opportunity of introducing it to your paper. My poems are entering on a second edition. I shall leave out, with some other things, all the political allusions except which occur in the religious musings (by the bye I have to thank you for your respectful mention of that poem in your pamphlet).

Will you be so kind as to procure Lunn's and Deign's permission to have their names in the title-page. Yours, I presume, I may reckon on.

S. T. Coleridge."

“Dew drops are the Gems of Morning,
But the Tears of Mournful Eve.
Where no Hope is, Life’s a Warning
That only serves to make us grieve,
When we are old.
That only serves to make us grieve
With oft and tedious taking-leave,
Like some poor nigh-related guest
That may not rudely be dismiss’d
Yet hath outstay’d his welcome while
And tell the jest without the Smile.

25 July, 1833 "

- "Enclosed is a letter from Mr. Deardon with my answer, which I trust that you will approve and forward to the address.

56 **Emerson, Ralph Waldo.** Eminent American Author
and Essayist. A. L. S. 4to. Concord, April 22, 1840.
To Thomas Carlyle. *Fine.* Under glass, bordered with
morocco, by Sangorski.

"I avail myself the more willingly of Mr. Grinnell's offer to carry letters to you that I shall so bring him to see you face to face, which he desires."

- 57 **Autograph Album.** Containing A. L. S. of Briton Riviere, Celebrated Artist, 8vo, Aug. 27, '94; A. L. S. of Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, 8vo; A. L. S. of Alfred Parsons, the Painter, 8vo; A. L. S. of Robert Browning, the Great Poet, 8vo, June 5, 1880; A. L. S. of John Bright, the Great Orator and Statesman, 8vo, May 21, 1881; A. L. S. of Sir Henry Taylor, 8 pages, 8vo, July 20, 1880; A. L. S. of Alma Tadema, the Great Artist, 8vo, Oct. 4, 1894; A. L. S. of Stacey Marks, the Artist, 2 pages, 8vo, Aug. 30, 1894; A. L. S. of Sir John Lubbock, the Scientist, 8vo, March 23, 1894; A. N. S. of Geo. Richmond, the Artist, April 20, 1894; A. L. S. of Lord Houghton, 8vo; A. L. S. of Samuel Cousins, the Noted Engraver, Nov. 10, 1880; A. L. S. of Wm. E. Gladstone, the Great Statesman, 8vo, Dec. 23, 1865; and A. L. S. of Jenny Lind, the Noted Singer, 4 pages, 8vo. All neatly mounted in octavo volume bound in half morocco.

An unusually interesting lot.

- 58 **Autograph Album.** Containing A. L. S. of the great and good Lord Shaftsbury, 8vo, July 19, 1884. A. L. S. of Prof. Francis W. Newman, the brother of the Cardinal, 8vo, Aug. 28, 1884. A. L. S. of Canon H. P. Liddon, 8vo, Aug. 29, 1884. A. L. S. of Lord Shaftsbury, 8vo, Sept. 5, 1884. A. L. S. of Oscar Wilde, the gifted but degenerate Author, 2 pages, 8vo. A. L. S. Cardinal Manning, 2 pages, 8vo, July 13, 1885. A. L. S. of Matthew Arnold, the Poet and Essayist, 8vo. A. L. S. of Edgar Boehm, the Sculptor, March 21, 1886. A. L. S. of Dr. B. Jewett, the great Scholar and Author, 8vo, March 9, 1887. A. L. S. of Cardinal Newman, when very old, 12mo, March 4, 1887. A. L. S. of Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy. L. S. of Field Marshal Lord Wolsley, 8vo, April 21, 1888. A. L. S. of Sir Frederick Leighton, 2 pages, 8vo. A. L. S. of Wm. O'Brien, the Irish Patriot, 8vo; and A. L. S. of Frances Power Cobb, 3 pages, Feb. 22, 1889. All neatly mounted in octavo volume, bound in half morocco.

A very valuable collection—many of the letters are especially interesting as to contents.

Association Books and First Editions.

- 59 **Tasso. Godfrey of Bulloigne.** Done into English Heroicall Verse, by Edward Fairfax, Gent. Folio, contemporary

boards. Imprinted at London by Ar. Hatfield for J. Jaggard and M. Lownes, 1600.

First edition of this noted translation, of which the title is soiled, and has been cut down and mounted, otherwise it is a good tall copy of a very rare book.

The associations connected with the book is of the most intense literary interest. On the inside of the cover is inscribed,

"This volume once the property of Mr. Stewart Rose, the translator of Ariosto, became that of Mr. J. Payne Collier, who gave it to Mr. W. Wordsworth the poet, whose sons presented it to me on his death. I have since offered it to Mr. Collier, who has accepted it, but I could not find it. Now it will be given him on the first occasion.

August, 1862.

H. C. Robinson."

Henry Crabbe Robinson, when he wrote these words in this book, was eighty-seven years old, but his penmanship was beautiful and distinct..

On the fly-leaf, in the handwriting of James Payne Collier, the great Shakespearean commentator, there is written :

"See what H. C. Robinson has written on the cover : ' This is the 'only copy I ever saw where the whole of the first leaf was reprinted 'in order that the translator might substitute a *third* change in the 'first stanza. He took the opportunity also of altering "the argument," and there are other minor changes in the two earliest pages, 'as marked in pencil.'—J. P. C."

On the top of the title-page, in James Payne Collier's hand, is written :

"To William Wordsworth,
from J. Payne Collier."

And at the bottom is the autograph of the recipient.

"William Wordsworth."

On the inside of cover is the bookplate of Wm. S. Rose, the translator of Ariosto, and Sir Stephen Coleridge says about the book in his memoir :

"If the book is stolen from me I shall have difficulty in proving my ownership, as I have never had the courage to intrude my own name upon this distinguished company, on the fly-leaf, cover or title-page."

When we take into consideration the great rarity of the book, in the first place, and that it has been owned at different times by William Wordsworth, Henry Crabbe Robinson, J. Payne Collier and Wm. Stuart Rose, who all attained the greatest prominence in the literary world, it is hard for me to believe a more interesting association book could be had.

Coleridge's Own Copy of Fuller's Worthies.

60 Fuller, Thomas, D. D. The History of the Worthies of England; Endeavoured by Thomas Fuller, D. D. First printed in 1662. A New Edition, with explanatory notes by John Nichols. Portrait.

2 vols. 4to, original boards, uncut. London, 1811

This is Samuel Taylor Coleridge's own copy of this noted book. It appears that he purchased it many years ago for £5..5.—, as it is inscribed on the fly leaf in his own handwriting, "2 Vols. £5..5.—with notes by Samuel Taylor Coleridge," and there are voluminous marginal notes on the margin in the handwriting of Coleridge, which indicate how thoroughly he had read the book, by giving his literary estimate of its value. This was one of the Poet's greatest treasures. I quote a few of his marginal notes. At the bottom of the preface he writes :

"Fuller's, Language! Grant me patience, Heaven! A *tythe* of His Beauties would be sold cheap for a whole Library of our Classical Writers from Addison to Johnson and Junius inclusive, And Bishop Nicholson a painstaking old Charewoman in the Antiquarian and Rubbish Concern, The Venerable Rust and Dust of the whole Firm are not worth an ounce of *Fuller's Earth!*"

Under the Biography of George Monk he writes :

"I remember no other instance of flattery in this not less wise than worthy and (fore one speck on a Luminary does not forfeit the name) not less honest than liberal writer : 'Tho' liberal and *sensible* to a degree unprecedented in his age, and unparalleled. Tho' (—) however, form a glaring exception. The flattery is rancid, a no more thoroughly worthless wretch than Monk, or of meaner talents, could History furnish wherewith to exemplify the Caprice of Fortune, or shall I not rather say, the Judgement of Providence in righteous scorn & chastisement of a thankless & corrupt nation, bringing in one reptile by the instrumentality of another, a lewd lazy mean Tyrant by a trainless avaricious perjured Traitor, and to this hateful Ingrate alone Charles II. shewed himself not an Ingrate! See Clarendon, last Oxford Edition."

Under the Biography of Sir Francis Drake he writes in reference to a poetical quotation made by Fuller :

"More commonly written

'Fain would I climb but O, I fear to fall.

If thy heart fails thee, climb not then at all.'

But I prefer Fuller's as more quippish and *adagy*."

This is sufficient to show the value of Coleridge's notes added. Each volume bears the following inscription on the fly-leaf :

"Stephen Coleridge, Eagerton Mansion, S. V., February, 1893."

Coleridge's Notes to *Encyclopaedia Londoniensis*

61 *Encyclopaedia Londoniensis*; or, Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Literature. Vol. 13 (probably, as it lacks title) and 12.

2 vols. 4to, boards, uncut.

London, 1814

These volumes have always been esteemed in the family of the Poet as among the most interesting treasures inherited from his literary genius, as they give a thorough insight into the trend of his talents in the world of criticism for which he was so noted. I can give no better description of the book than to copy in part what Sir Stephen Coleridge has so ably written about it in his Memoirs, which is as follows:

"From marginals, written by Coleridge in a copy of the *Encyclopaedia Londoniensis* (1814). I now transfer the following interesting excerpts. I give first extract from the *Encyclopaedia* which provoked the marginal criticism, and then Coleridge's comment

Encyclopaedia Londoniensis,—Article on 'Liberty,' p. 585.

what the law is, every subject knows or may know if he pleases; for it depends not on the arbitrary will of any judge; but is permanent, fixed, and unchangeable, unless by the authority of Parliament."

Coleridge's marginal note on this runs thus:

"Mere declamation!

In a rich and populous and commercial and manufacturing people, the practical law exists in Precedents, far more than in Statutes, and every new Judge furnishes new Precedents. Hence the 'glorious uncertainty of Law.' How can it be truly affirmed that every man may know, when it requires the study and practice of a life to be qualified even to give an opinion, and when nothing is more common than for two men equally qualified, to give opposite opinions, not to mention the ruinous expenses of a lawsuit to all but rich men; so that the power of appeal from lower to higher courts instead of protecting the poor man, enables a rich tyrant, such as the late Lord Lonsdale, to ruin whom he chooses. I write this not in complaint, for the evil is inevitable, and results from the very nature of property in the present state of human nature, but because the strongest arguments of Jacobinism are drawn from these rash assertions, and the actual state of things so opposite to them. These positions should be treated as the declared *Ideal* and ultimate object of Legislation, which every man is bound to hold in view in his administration of laws, and men should be taught that the evils here stated are great indeed, yet cannot be removed without far greater evils, and that there are advantages on the other hand resulting from these very evils, and in some measure counterbalancing them—such as the existence of a large and learned profession, a check on litigiousness, and not least, a general sense of the insufficiency of law and the consequent praise and value attached to honour and morality, as contra-distinguished from legality."

Encyclopaedia Londoniensis in Article on "Liberty of Conscience."

"That the civil magistrate has a right to check the propagation of opinions which tend to sap the foundations of virtue, and to disturb the peace of Society, cannot, we think, be questioned; but he has no right to restrain mankind from publicly professing any system of faith which comprehends the being and providence of God."

Coleridge's note read thus:

"But who is to be the judge what opinions do tend to sap the foundations of virtue? Will any ordinary Christian allow the Devil of the Christian revelation does not tend to sap the foundations of virtue."

Encyclopaedia Londoniensis, Article on "Elephas,"

"Nor have elephants, so far as I have been able to observe, any particular seasons of love, like horses."

Coleridge's note reads:

"This detestable use of the word 'love' was introduced by the French; and is a good instance of the filthiness of mock modesty. In order to avoid the plain and appropriate word 'lust' or 'sexual heat' we are to blaspheme the noblest affection of human nature. Nay, which God Himself has chosen as most descriptive of His essence! *God is Love!*"

There are many other notes of Articles on the Liberty of Conscience, &c., all viewed with the sound logic and severe criticism as those quoted above.

First Edition of Charles Lamb's Works.

- 62 Lamb, Charles. The Works of. In two Volumes. 2 vols, 12mo, original boards, uncut, with printed labels.

London: Printed for C. and J. Ollier, Vere-street, Bond street, 1818.

This is a very choice copy of the very rare first edition. The binding is a little worn, but the inside is as clean as the day of issue. Has Sir Stephen Coleridge's autograph on fly-leaf, and his bookplate in each volume. It is enclosed in a case made by Sangorski.

Coleridge's Statesman's Manual. First Edition.

- 63 Coleridge, S. T. The Statesman's Manual; or, The Bible the Best Guide to Political Skill and Foresight. A Lay Sermon, addressed to the Higher Classes of Society, with an Appendix. Containing Comments and Essays connected with the Study of the Inspired Writings. 8vo, original boards, white label, uncut.

London: Printed for Gale & Fenner, 1816

A very fine copy of the excessively rare first edition, especially in this state.

First Edition of Coleridge's Christabel.

- 64 Coleridge, S. T. Christabel; Kubla Khan, A Vision; The Pains of Sleep.

8vo, contemporary calf, gilt, sprinkled edges.

London: Printed for John Murray, Albemarle Street, By William Blumer and Co., Cleveland-Row, St. James's, 1816.

The excessively rare First Edition, in perfect condition, with autograph of Sir Stephen Coleridge on fly leaf and his bookplate.

Oscar Wilde's Copy of First Edition of Rodd's Rose Leaf and Apple Leaf.

- 65 Rodd, Rennell. Rose Leaf and Apple Leaf, with an Introduction by Oscar Wilde. *Illustrations by James Kelly.* Small 8vo, original printed vellum, uncut.

Philadelphia: J. M. Stoddart & Co., 1882

First Edition. This is the only copy printed on one side only, on rose-tinted banknote paper, in brown ink, interleaved with green tissues, with an note of authentication signed by the publisher, and with signature of Oscar Wilde on cover, dated August, 1882, enclosed in extra silk slip covers. Unique, with autograph of Sir Stephen Coleridge on fly leaf and bookplate.

First Edition of Oscar Wilde's Dorian Gray.

- 66 Wilde, Oscar. The Picture of Dorian Gray: A Complete Novel, as issued in the July, 1890, Number of Lippincott's Magazine.

8vo (lacking outside cover, in a case, by Sangorski.

Philadelphia, 1890

This is the original first issue before it appeared in a separate volume. Very rare.

Unique Chap-Book on the Popish Plot.

- 67 Chap-Book. A Narrative of the Horrid, Hellish, and Damnable Popish-Plot; or, Wickedness of the Roman-Catholics, Laid Open to the view of all Protestants of England, Scotland and Wales, Wherein is Discovered when the Plot began, and how from time to time it was carried on, with the names of the Chief Actors, &c. By T. O. Mr. W. R. and Mr. P. Printed in black letter.

12mo, three-quarter morocco, gilt, gilt edges, by Sangorski.

Printed for C. Passenger, at the Seven-Stars, in the New-building, on London-bridge, 1679.

This is the rarest of the "Popish Plot" series of Pamphlets. Sir Stephen Coleridge in a note on the fly leaf, says:

"It must have been issued in Great numbers, in order to serve the purposes of Titus Oates, Bedloe & Prance, whose initials appear on the title-page. Yet the present copy is the only example that I have met with during many years search for pamphlets &c illustrative of the subject. I found it between the leaves of an old Bible, having been pulled to pieces to serve for 'markers' fortunately the pages are perfect, tho' the margins are cut down & into the text."

Dr. Samuel Johnson's Copy of Cibber's Lives of the Poets, with his voluminous Manuscript Notes.

- 68 Cibber, Mr. (Colley.) The Lives of the Poets of Great Britain and Ireland. To the Time of Dean Swift. Compiled from ample Materials scattered in a Variety of Books, and especially from the MS. notes of the late ingenious Mr. Coxeter and others, collected for the Design.
5 vols. 8vo, half roan. London, 1753

This copy belonged to the celebrated Dr. Samuel Johnson, who had it interleaved for the purpose of making autograph editions to the work, which extended it into 5 volumes. There are voluminous notes throughout on the inter-leaving in the hand of Dr. Johnson, who probably prepared this for his own work on the Lives of the British Poets. It afterwards fell into the hands of the celebrated Wm. J. Thoms, who has written under his signature on the inside of the cover of Volume I.

"This belonged to Mr. Matthew Gutch. I gave £22, for it. I cannot resist a strong suspicion that it had been interleaved for not a new edition, but for Dr. Johnson's use when writing his *Lives of the Poets*. Many of the cuttings and notes are very curious."

As the most noted work of Dr. Johnson was his "Lives of the Poets," an estimate of the literary value of these volumes can be formed, when we take into consideration that this was the groundwork, or, rather, the foundation for that work, and his many manuscript notes showing that it must have been much handled by the great Lexicographer and Author. It illustrates how thoroughly he read it, and with what painstaking care he took to find errors, make corrections and additions. Probably no more interesting relic of BOSWELL'S JOHNSON could be had. Each volume contains the bookplate of Sir Stephen Coleridge.

Presentation Copy from the Author, of Mrs. Piozzi's Letters to and from Dr. Samuel Johnson.

- 69 **Piozzi, Hester Lynch.** Letters to and from the late Samuel Johnson, LL.D., to which are added some Poems never before printed. Published from the original MSS. in her possession.

2 vols. 8vo, sprinkled calf, rebacked by Sangorski.

London, 1788

A fine copy of the First Edition, and an autograph presentation copy from the author to Robert Ray, with the inscription on the fly-leaf: "From the Author, July, 1797," and an A. L. S. of the author inserted, relating to the presentation

"I should have said from the *Editor*, had our Bookseller marked the Letter with Johnson's name, but as he put mine on the Book,—'tis pardonable. Accept them kindly from the hand of, Dear Sir, Your much obliged H. L. Piozzi, July 9, 1797.

This is a very interesting Johnson item, as being the production of his most intimate friend, the celebrated Mrs. Piozzi. Each volume has the bookplate of Sir Stephen Coleridge and he has written on the fly-leaf:

"Stephen Coleridge, rebacked by Sangorski & Sutcliffe and taken to the Ford Chobham. March, 1918.

First Edition of Hartley Coleridge's Poems.

- 69A **Coleridge, Hartley.** Poems by. Vol. I.

8vo, original boards, cloth back, with red label, uncut.

Published by F. E. Bingley, Corn Exchange: Leeds, 1835

All that was published. The excessively rare First Edition, clean as the day issued, and enhanced in value by the insertion of an autograph poem, 2 pages, 8vo, by Hartley Coleridge, signed with his initials, entitled "To Dear Little Katy Hill, the first lines of which read:

"Oft have I conn'd, in memory mood or grave

For many a babe, a sad, or merry stave;

In merry love of softly smiling baby,

Or love subdued with fear of what it may be."

- 69B **Abraham, James.** Colonel in the War of 1812. A. L. S. 4to. July 7, 1813. Signed as Colonel Commandant.

- 70 **Adams, John Quincy.** President. A. L. S. 4to. Quincy, Aug. 19, 1845. To Rev. Sam. H. Cox.
A beautiful letter, signed with his full name.

"In my early youth I was addicted to the use of Tobacco in two of its mysteries, smoking and chewing. I was warned by a medical friend of the pernicious operation of this habit upon the stomach and nerves, and the advice of the physician was fortified by the results of my own experience. More than thirty years have passed away since I deliberately renounced the use of Tobacco in all its forms; and although the Resolution was not carried into execution without a struggle of vitiated nature, I never yielded to its impulses; and in the space of three or four months of self denial, they lost their stimulating power, and I have never since felt it as a privation. I have often wished that every individual of the human race afflicted with this artificial passion could prevail upon himself to try but for three months the experiment which I made, sure that it would turn every acre of tobacco land into a wheat field, and add five years of longevity to the average of human life."

- 71 Aldrich, Thos. Bailey. Poet and Editor. A. L. S. on card. Boston, June 4th, 1889.

Manuscripts of Alvarado: One of The Conquerors of Mexico.

- 72 Alvarado, Pedro de. A Spanish Officer born at Badajos at the close of the 15th century, and one of the principal companions of Cortez in the Conquest of Mexico, who left him in command of the City of Mexico. In 1523 he led a successful expedition against Zacatula, Tehuantepec and Guatemala. Original Manuscript, signed, embracing, viz.:

Titulo Real de Don Francisco Izquin, ultimo Ahpop Galel, ó Rey de Nehaib, en el Quiche, otorgado por los señores que le dieron la investidura de su real dignidad, firmada por el ultimo Rey del Quiché, con otros varios principes, en día 22 de noviembre del año de 1558. Texto original en Lengua Quiche. Original manuscript, 11 leaves.

Titulos de los antiguos Nuestros antepasados, los que ganaron estas tierras de Oztoya, antes de que viniera la fé de Jesu Christo entre de ellas, en el año de mil y trescientos. Original manuscript, signed, of 9 leaves, the first of which wanting, dated May 7th, 1524.

Several official documents from 1581 to 1782, 12 leaves. Together 30 leaves folio in their old vellum wrappers with the inscription: *Varios papeles de la provincia de Quetzaltenango*. Lateral margins mostly mended with slight loss of text.

Original documents of the highest value, from the library of Brasseur de Bourbourg, with his bookplate. He has given a detailed description of this manuscript in his Bibliothèque Mexico-Guatémaliennne, Paris, 1871, page 142-143; we reproduce in the following the most important passages:

“ Le premier manuscrit de 11 ff., en langue Quiché, contient outre les prolégomènes symboliques d'usage, l'histoire de la conquête des villes de la Verapaz inférieure et du Quiché par les tribus de ce nom et en particulier par les trois maisous royales, dont celle de Nehaib était le dernière en rang. Il porte les signatures originales des derniers princes du Quiché, qui, ainsi que ceux du Mexique, s'impresèrent d'adopter les caractères de l'alphabet latin, tout au commencement de la conquête, afin d'y pouvoir consigner leurs histoires, sans péril et sans crainte l'être soupçonnés d'idolâtrie ou de rébellion.

Le second manuscrit de 8 ff. est un document d'un très haut intérêt pour l'histoire des tribus de la langue quiché, du XIII. au XIV. siècle, et pour celle de la conquête du Guatémala: il comprend la relation des victoires et conquêtes des rois Quichés, de Quetzaltenango; celle des villes de la côte du Pacifique; enfin celle de la conquête de cette portion du pays par Alvarado. Il affirme la légitimité des droits des princes de Quetzaltenango et de Momostenango, ainsi que les services qu'ils rendirent aux Espagnols.

La pièce est datée de l'époque la plus ancienne, 7 mai 1524, et porte la signature d'Alvarado de cette manière: '*Ande mi don Pedro Alvarado Juez capitan español conquisador*': elle est précédée de celles des dix princes de Quetzaltenango, dont le nombre faisait allusion au nom quiché de cette ville: Xe-Lahuh Quieh, sous les Dix-Cerfs; tous, néanmoins, portent déjà des noms espagnols bien que cinq d'entre eux y aient accolé leur nom indigène. (Voyez notre reproduction à la planche XV.)

Suivent, après la signature du conquérant, celles des quatre religieux Franciscains qui accompagnaient l'armée d'invasion.

Ce document est suivi de diverses pièces officielles qui en attestent l'authenticité: elles sont des années 1581, 1589, 1674, 1751, 1767 et 1782.

Je tiens ce document, ainsi que les autres qui y ont rapport, de Don Juan Gavarrete, directeur du dépôt des archives nationales, d'où ils furent retirés, en 1856, à cause de leur état de vétusté. Ils furent copiés authentiquement aux frais des chefs indigènes de Quetzaltenango et de Momostenango, dont ils attestent les possessions territoriales, et les copies remplacèrent les originaux aux archives.”

- 73 **Antonelle, Pierre Antoine.** Zealous French Revolutionist. Took an active part against the Girondists. Member of the Committee of General Safety. D. S. 4to. Le 1^{re} 7^{bre} l'an 4 de la Liberté. Also signed by Claude Basire, Rovère, and other members of the Committee.

American Revolutionary Orderly Book During the Campaign in the Southern Department, Under Maj.-Gen. Greene, with Account of Arnold's Treason and the Execution of Major Andre.

- 74 **Arnold's Treason.** A Revolutionary Orderly Book kept during Gen. Greene's Campaign in the Southern Department from Sept. 26 to Oct. 26, 1780. 86 pages, oblong 4to, boards.

This intensely interesting Orderly Book embraces a period in the Revolutionary War which was rife with the most thrilling occurrences, including that of the treason of Gen. Benedict Arnold and the execution of the unfortunate Major John Andre, which events are mentioned in a very full manner, as well as the various proceedings of the courts martial, the marching orders, skirmishes with enemy, &c. I quote a portion in the language of the writer, who seems to have been illiterate though thoroughly patriotic. Under date of Sept. 26, 1780, is the entry :

"Treason

Treason of the blackist dye was yesterday discovered. Genl Arnold who comm^d at West Point lost to every centiment of honour of private and publick was about to give up that important Poast in to the hands of the Enemy. Such an event must have given the American caus a deadly wound if not a fatal Stab, happily the Treason has been timely Discovered to prevent fatal misfortune, the providential train of circumstances which led to it affords the most convencing proof that the Liberty of america is the object of Divine providence that at the same time the treason is to be regreted the Genl cannot help congratulating the Army on the happy discovery.

Our Enemy despairing of carrying these points by force they are practiceing every base acts to affect by bribery and Corruption what they cannot accomplish in a manly way.

Grate honour is due the Continental Army that this is the first instance of the kind where many were to be expected from the nature of the dispute and nothing is so bright an orniment as the carracter of the American Soldiers as they have been proof against all the acts and insiduations of an Infidious Enemy, Arnold has made his escape to the Enemy. Mr Andrews (André) the Adj^t Gen of the British Army who came ont as a Spy to Negotiate business is our prisoner. His Excellency the Commander in Chief has arriv^d to West Point from Hartford and has no doubt taken the propper Measures to unravil so Hellish a plot." * * * * *

"Head Quarters October 1st 1780

The board of Gen Officers to examine in to the Case of Major Andrew (André) have reported 1st That he came on shore from the Vulte Ship of War in the night 21st Sep^r last on the inter view with Gen^l Arnold in a private and secrete manner. 2^d that he changed his dress with in our Lines, and under a faue name and in a disuis^d habbit past our Works at Stoney and Verplanks Point the Evening of the 22^d Sept last and was taken up in the morning of the 23^d of Sep^r last at taritown in a disguis^d habbit being then on his way to N. York and when taken had in his possession several papers which contained Intelligence for the Enemy. The Board having mutually considered the facts do also report to his Excellency Genl. Washington that Major Andrews (André) Adj^t Genl. to the British Army ought to be considered as a Spy from the enemy and that a greable to the laws and Usages of Nations it is there oppinion that he ought to suffer Death, the Commander in Chief Directs the Execution of the above Centance in usual Way this afternoon at five o'clock precisely," &c.

Thanksgiving Proclamation Occasioned by Arnold's Treason.

- 75 **Arnold's Treason.** Thomson, Charles. Perpetual Secretary of the Continental Congress. D. S. 2 pages, folio. Oct. 18, 1780.

The Resolution of the Continental Congress attested by Charles Thomson, of the Thanksgiving Proclamation appointing Thursday, Dec. 7, 1780, to be observed as a Day of Public Thanksgiving for "Rescuing the Person of Our Commander-in-Chief and the Army from Imminent Danger at the Moment when Treason was Ripened for Execution."

An exceedingly interesting and important historical document. The printed broadside of this proclamation is rare; the present MS. transcribed from the Minutes of the Old Congress at the time of its adoption and attested, is far more desirable and undoubtedly unique.

- 76 **Arthur, Chester A.** President of the United States. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, July 11, no year.

- 77 **Bancroft, George.** Historian and statesman. A. L. S. 4to, 2 pages. Springfield, Sept. 10, 1837. To Hon. William L. Marcy.

Entirely on political matters.

"I shall do my utmost to pursue a course of moderation. The message is excellent: wise, fearless and true. But precisely because it is so fearless and true, there is less need of kindling a very hot fire near

our enemies' doors. I say, let us keep cool. If our adversaries retreat, it is well: if they nerve themselves to an attack, let us wait till we can see the whites of their eyes before we fire. But the message is exactly right for us in New England. It will stop the wavering in Maine and unite us here."

- 78 **Bancroft, George.** A. L. S. 4to. New York, Aug. 31, 1860; and A. L. S. 8vo. New York, Sept. 30, 1857.
2 pieces
- 79 **Barrie, Thomas.** Popular English Novelist. A. L. S. 8vo. London, April 12, 1888.
- 80 **Barrington, Wm. Wildman.** 2^d Viscount. English Secretary of war and Chancellor of the Exchequer. L. S. 4to. War Office, Dec. 22, 1773. To Maj.-General Bradstreet.
- 81 **Barton, William.** Noted Colonel in the Revolutionary War. Captured the British General Prescott. 2 D. S. 8vo. July 8, 1795.
2 pieces
- 82 **Battle of Shiloh.** An Official Copy of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's Celebrated Special Order No. 8, dated Head Qrs., Army of the Mississippi. Corinth, April 3d, 1862. Attested to by A. A. Genl, Geo. G. Garner. 7 pages, folio.
This is really Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's plan of attack at the Battle of Shiloh, in which his unfortunate death lost the victory to the Confederacy.
- 83 **Battle of Shiloh.** An Official Copy of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston's Memorandum for the Commanders of the Corps and of the Reserves, dated Head Qrs., Corinth, Miss., April 3, 1862. Attested to as official by A. A. General Geo. G. Garner. Folio.
- 84 **Bayard, Thos. F.** Secretary of State. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. London, Oct. 6, 1896. To D. O. Mills.
Requesting the loan of some of his paintings for the exhibition at Guild Hall, London.
- 85 **Beattie, William.** Popular English Author. A. L. S. 4to, 2 pages. Hampstead, Dec. 2, 1845.
- 86 **Beaufort, Sir Francis.** British Rear-Admiral and Distinguished Hydrographer. L. S. 4to. April 21, 1852.
- 87 **Baker, Augusta.** An Excellent Stock Actress of the olden time. A. L. S. 4to, 3 pages. April, 1822. To Mr. Barker, on the subject of an engagement, the payment of back salary, etc.

- 88 **Beauregard, Peter G. T.** Lieut.-Gen. Confederate Army. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Centreville, Va. (within hearing of the enemy's guns), Nov. 3, 1861. To the editors of the Richmond Whig.

An important historical letter in reference to the premature publication of his report on the Battle of Manassas (Bulls Run).

"My attention has just been called to an unfortunate controversy now going on in relation to the publication of the Synopsis of my Report of the Battle of Manassas. None can regret more than I do the publication, which was made without my knowledge or authority. The President is the sole judge of when, & what parts of the Report of a Commanding Officer, should be made public. I individually, do not object to delaying its publication as long as the War Dept shall think it proper and necessary, for the success of our cause.

Meanwhile, I entreat my friends, not to trouble themselves about refuting the slanders and calumnies aimed at me. * * * I hope for the sake of our cause and Country, to be able with the assistance of a kind Providence, to answer my calumniators with new Victories over our National Eneemies, but I have nothing to ask of the Country, Government, or my friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged upon. I am not & never expect to be a candidate for any Civil Office in the gift of the People or of the Executive. The *Acme* of my ambition after having cast my mite in the defence of our sacred cause, and assisted to the best of my ability, in securing our rights & independence as a Nation, is to retire into private life, my means then permitting," &c.

- 89 **Benjamin, Judah P.** Confederate Attorney-General, Secretary of War and Secretary of State. A. L. S. 4to. Richmond, Sept. 27, 1861. Signed also by Brig.-Gen. C. M. Conrad.

Asking the withdrawal of Gen. Twiggs from command at New Orleans, as his age has impaired his faculties to such an extent as to render him incompetent.

- 90 **Bishop, Sir Henry.** Celebrated English Musical Composer. Manuscript music and words in his autograph, entitled "As on the Shore." 2 pages, folio. *Rare and fine.*

- 91 **Bismarck, Otto, Prince von.** Chancellor of the German Empire. Responsible for the Franco-Prussian War of 1870-71. A. L. S. 1 page, 4to. Friedrichsruh, July 10, 1880. *Rare, scarce. Translation:*

"I thank you most kindly for the pictures which you were so good as to send me. I find them excellent and technically of a rare perfection.

I have signed two of the pictures at your wish and return them herewith."

- 92 **Bloomfield, Joseph.** Colonel in the Revolutionary War. Brig.-Gen. in the War of 1812. A. L. S. 4to, 2 pages. Trenton, Jan. 11, 1803.

A fine and interesting political letter to Hon. E. Elmer.

- 93 **Blucher, Gebhard Lebrecht von.** Celebrated Prussian Field Marshal. Decided the fortunes of Waterloo. A. L. S. 2 pages, folio. Königsberg, May 12, 1807.

Fine and rare.

- 94 **Bonaparte, Joseph.** King of Spain. A. L. S. 4to. Point Breeze, Sept. 5, 1821.

- 95 **Bonham, Milledge L.** Confederate Brig.-General. Member of Confederate Congress, and Governor of South Carolina. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Head Quarters, Charleston, July 17, 1863. To President Davis.

In reference to the defence of Charleston.

"The enemy are preparing for a more formidable attack on Charleston than has heretofore been made. Our Brook Gun has been so injured that it is valueless and in view of the formidable preparations of the enemy to reduce our works. I send the Hon. W. Porcher Miles to request that you will order to this place if they can possibly be spared, during this siege at least, the Brook gun on the Richmond, and two others recently completed. If the one on the Richmond cannot be spared, I should be glad to get the other two and as many ten inch Columbiads, as you can possibly let us have. If we can repulse the enemy now, I have strong hopes that he will not soon renew his attack on this place," &c.

John Wilkes Booth's Book.

- 96 **Booth, John Wilkes.** The gifted Actor who assassinated Abraham Lincoln. A Book from his Library with his signature in full on fly leaf. The title of the book is, Romance of Biography. Illustrated in Lives of Historic Personages. Edited by the Rev. Francis L. Hawkes. Second Edition, with sub title of "Richard the Lion-hunter." 12mo, cloth, New York, 1855, including photograph of Booth from life. *A remarkable memento of a misguided man.*

- 97 **Booth, John Wilkes.** Cart-de-Visit Photograph from Life, signed in his Autograph.

This photograph was taken by Outley of St. Louis a short time before Booth committed his terrible crime, and this is borne out by the fact that it bears the green 3-cent Revenue Stamp pen-cancelled by the date 1865.

- 98 **Box, Daniel.** Major in the Revolutionary war. Noted for bravery. A. L. S. 4to. Tiverton, Aug. 23, 1779. To Col. Bowen.
- 99 **Brooks, Shirley.** English dramatist. A. L. S. 8vo, 3 pages. London, June 22, 1863.
Interesting letter, defending himself from the charge of sympathizing with the pro-slavery men in the United States.
- 100 **Brown, Capt. John.** "Old Ossawattomie." A Virulent Abolitionist who was hung by Gov. Wise for inciting the Slaves to murder their masters. A. L. S. 4to. Springfield, Mass., July 28, 1846. To his wife, with address.
This letter is written on the last sheet of a copy of a letter from Crafts & Still, to him, in reference to an invoice of wool.
- 101 **Browne, William.** Massachusetts loyalist. Governor of Bermuda. A. L. S. 4to, 2 pages. Bermuda, March 1, 1786. To Samuel Huntington, Governor of Conn.
- 102 **Bryant, William Cullen.** Eminent Poet. A. L. S. 12mo. Cummington, Sept. 16, 1873. To Mrs. M. M. Dodge, transmitting a short Autograph Poem of eight lines, entitled "The Woodman and the Sandal tree." As a lot.
- 103 **Bryant, William Cullen.** Autograph Manuscript, signed, 3 pages, 4to, entitled "The Chesapeake Piracy and Murder."
This was an editorial in the New York Post, 1864, in reference to the seizure of the Steamer "Chesapeake" on her way to Portland. "The Pirates & Murderers are still at large." The deed was committed by men from Halifax and St. John's, New Brunswick, that British Colony being in sympathy with the Southern Confederacy.
- 104 **Buchanan, James.** President of the United States. A. L. S. 4to. Wheatland, March 30, 1853. To Hon. James Campbell.
A very fine political letter.
- 105 **Buchanan, James.** A. L. S. 4to. Lebanon, Feb. 18, 1814.
- 106 **Bull, Ole Borneman.** Celebrated Norwegian Violinist. A. L. S. 8vo. Boston, Jan. 17, 1877.

Burn's Poem to Miss Mary Cruikshank.

- 107 **Burns, Robert.** The most favourite of Scottish Poets. Autograph Poem of 22 lines, entitled "To Miss Fanny Cruikshank," and addressed on the back "Miss Riddle. Carse." 4to. *Very fine and rare.*

This poem has been published in his works. It is a beautiful specimen of his writing and poetic genius.

"Beauteous Rosebud, young & gay,
 Blooming on the early day,
 Never may'st thou, lovely flower,
 Chilly shrink in sleety shower;
 Never Eurus' pois'nous breath,
 Never Borrass' hoary path,
 Never baneful Stellar Lights,
 Taint thee with untimely blights,
 Never, never reptile thief,
 Riot in thy virgin leaf:
 Nor even Sol too fiercely view
 Thy bosom blushing still with dew!
 May'st thou long, sweet crimson gem,
 Grateful deck thy native stem,
 Till some evening, sober, calm,
 Dripping dews & breathing balm,
 While all around the woodland rings,
 And every bird thy requiem sings,
 Then amid the dirgeful sound,
 Shed thy dying honors round,
 And resign to Parent earth,
 The loveliest form she e'er gave birth."

*This beautiful poem differs slightly from the published version, which is printed in his works under the heading: "To Miss C * * * * A very young lady," but in this autograph copy it is headed "To Miss Jeany Cruikshank." In the Kilmarnock Edited by William Scott Douglas, published London, 1887, the note to this poem says it was written on the blank leaf of a book presented to Miss Cruikshank by the author. The poet resided with the father of Miss Cruikshank, at his house in St. James' Square, and formed a great attachment to his lovely daughter, who afterwards became the wife of Mr. Henderson, a lawyer. The Mrs. Riddle to whom the poem is addressed was the celebrated and highly educated Maria Riddle, with whom he quarreled, and as the editor says, "Burns' pen seemed dipped in gall when he writes of her after this time."*

- 108 Burr, Aaron. Colonel in the Revolutionary War. Vice-President. A series of 4 A. L. S. 4to, signed with initials, on personal and legal affairs. 1814-1824. 4 pieces

The Original Autograph Manuscript of Byron's "Don Juan." The Complete Eighth Canto.

- 109 Byron, George Noel Gordon, Lord. The Original Autograph Manuscript of his World-Famous Poem, "Don Juan." The complete eighth canto, consisting of 142 eight-line stanzas. Entirely in the Poet's well-known scrawling handwriting, written in ink, on 48 folio pages (both sides of the paper).

A superb manuscript, being the only complete canto of "Don Juan" ever offered. Other MSS. of the poem occurring for sale in the past have never been of more than a page or two.

There is hardly a stanza which does not bear the poet's autograph corrections, while some verses, notably the 33d, are almost entirely rewritten. When he had reached the 138th stanza, he wrote "End of canto 8th," and then added four more stanzas.

The 5th stanza contains the famous reference to Washington, which will bear repeating here:

"And such they are—and such they will be found :

Not so Leonidas and Washington,
Whose every battle-field is holy ground,
Which breathes of nations saved, not worlds undone.
How sweetly on the ear such echoes sound !
While the mere victor's may appal or stun
The servile and the vain, such names will be
A watchword till the future shall be free."

"This Canto is almost entirely filled with the taking of Ismail by storm. It would be absurd to attempt, in prose, even a feeble outline of the varied horrors which marked that celebrated scene of ruthless and indiscriminate carnage ; the noble writer has depicted them with all that vivid and appalling fidelity, which, on such a theme, might be expected from his powerful muse ; and, if any thing can add to the shuddering sensation we experience in reading these terrific details, it is the consideration that poetry, in this instance, instead of dealing in fiction, must necessarily relate a tale that falls far short of the truth."—*Campbell.*

- 110 Calhoun, John C. Vice-President of the United States. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Washington, July 24, 1844. To Thos. Rodney.
In reference to protecting American prisoners at Matanzas.

Campbell's Manuscript of the Life of Mackintosh.

- 111 Campbell, Thos. Celebrated British Poet and Author. Original autograph complete manuscript, 12 pages, 4to. Being his continuation of the Life and Writings of Sir James Mackintosh. *Fine.*

Manuscript of Robt. W. Chambers' "The Crime."

- 112 Chambers, Robert W. Noted Novelist. The original autograph manuscript in pencil, 67 pages, folio, of his Popular Novel entitled "The Crime." Bound in three quarter maroon levant, gilt.

Manuscript of Robt. W. Chambers' "The Messenger."

- 113 Chambers, Robert W. The original autograph manuscript in pencil, 104 pages, folio, of his Popular Novel entitled "The Messenger." Bound in three-quarter maroon levant, gilt.
- 114 Charles II, King of England. D. S. 3 pages, folio. Hampton Court, July 17, 1662. Mended in the folds, somewhat damaged.

Instructions for Earl of Lindsey, "Our Lieutenant for our County of Lincoln."

This is really a very important paper historically, as it shows the steps King Charles took to apprehend those seditious persons who were trying to create a revolution against the government.

"There being too much reason to believe that there is at present a design amongst Persons of desperate Principles to make some sudden Insurrection and that they promise themselves assistance from others of desperate fortune and discontented mindes though it may be they differ from them in other Principles, you cannot be too vigilant and watchfull upon all those who are publicly taken notice of and known to be of the republique Party," &c.

Articles of Capitulation Between Generals Lincoln and Clinton for the Surrender of Charles Town, South Carolina, 1780.

- 115 Charlestown, South Carolina. The Articles of Capitulation between their Excellencies Sir Henry Clinton, General and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces in the sev-

eral Provinces and Colonies on the Atlantic from Nova Scotia to West Florida, Mariot Arbuthnot, Vice Admiral of the Blue and Commander-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in North America, and Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, Commander-in-Chief in the Town & Harbour of Charles Town. Done in camp before Charles Town, 12th day of May, 1780. Signed by Gen. Sir Henry Clinton & Admiral Arbuthnot. 5 pages, folio, and with A. L. S. 4to of Thos. Jefferson as Governor of Virginia; dated In Council, June 9, 1780, accompanying the same, and mentions that he encloses the articles of capitulation.

A most important historical paper. In September, 1779, Gen. Lincoln joined D'Estaing off Savannah, and in a bloody assault Oct. 9 their joint forces were repulsed with loss. March 30, 1780, Sir Henry Clinton, with a large army, appeared before the lines of Charleston, which Lincoln, with a very insufficient force, tried to defend. May 12, after a vigorous canonade, a capitulation took place. Lincoln battled against a much superior force under the combined English army and navy with such energy and bravery that the fact of his having to surrender did not reflect upon his great military ability. The terms of the capitulation are proof that the enemy had enough of it, too.

- 116 **Chase, Salmon P.** Secretary of Treasury. L. S. 4to. Washington, Sept. 4, 1861. To Thos. S. Rodney.
- 117 **Choate, Joseph H.** Eminent Statesman. L. S. 4to; and A. D. S. of Tench Francis, 1796. 2 pieces
- 118 **Clay, Henry.** Celebrated American Orator and Statesman. Secretary of State of U. S. A. L. S. 1 page, 4to. Ashland, Oct. 9, 1844. To Rev. F. C. Putnam, with fine wax seal intact and address.

Interesting letter.

"Although I am not a member of any Christian Church, I have a profound sense of the inappreciable value of our Religion, which has increased and strengthened as I have advanced in years; and I sincerely hope that I may be inspired with that confidence in the enjoyment of the blessings in another state of existence, which it promises, that disarms death of all its terrors."

- 119 **Clemens, Samuel L.** "Mark Twain." One of the most popular of American Humorist Authors. A. L. S. "Mark," 4 pages, 8vo. Wien, April 29, 1898. To R. W. Gilder.

A most remarkable and characteristic letter on the manner magazines rated the length of an article or story, and the poor judgment they use in discarding articles on old subjects.

"All right, measure it by the page, & call it \$140. per page, Apparently it doesn't cover as much paper as I thought it would. Maybe it is because you have counted by words. I have stopped estimating by words. Dialogue is the yeast that lightens the bread, & should be paid for at double rates, whereas by the word-system it counts the same as the dough. Dialogues cost twice as much time & thought & emendation as does solid matter, & when satisfactorily done will hold a reader when solid matter wont.

Ah, If I had but known you would care for the Fennimore Cooper article! I wrote it for my own entertainment, & I was charmed with it, but I never dreamed that any body would take it but a solemn Review. The North American didn't want it. I had to make *them* take it, at the revolvers muzzle. They said the subject was *so old*, & that no-nobody cared to read about Cooper in our day or have his bones du up & inspected. * * * In '90 I sent an article 16 years old to Harper's on 'Mental telegraphy' & they paid only half rates for it because the subject was *old*. I have never written a mag. article that made quite so good a strike as that one made. Why the subject is 4000.000 years old, yet was never yet dull, can't be made dead, except by ingenuity of treatment."

- 120 **Cleveland, Grover.** President of the United States. A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to. New York, Sept. 24, 1890. To Geo. A. Dacy.

An interesting personal business letter.

- 121 **Clintonian Circular.** Printed Broadside Circular Letter, advocating the election of Morgan Lewis as Governor of New York, dated New York, March 14, 1804. Signed in the autograph by De Witt Clinton, James Farlie, J. R. B. Rodgers, and A. C. Vanshyck. Folio.

- 122 **Clymer, George.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. A. L. S. 4to. Sept. 29, 1787.

His receipt, on an order from Gen. Thomas Mifflin, for payment of his "wages as a Member of Assembly." Fine.

- 123 **Clymer, George.** A. D. S. [in part] 8vo. FEB. 10, 1776.

An order, signed by him, as Chairman of the Committee of Safety, for the payment of money due for "cutting a seal."

- 124 **Clymer, George.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1792. To Gen. Edward Hand, with address.

- 125 **Coffee, John.** The Celebrated Colonel of Tennessee Volunteers under Jackson. Distinguished at New Orleans and Florida. A Muster Roll of Field and Staff Officers belonging to Col. John Coffee's Regiment of Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry and Mounted Riflemen on an Expedition to Fort St. Stephens for the protection of the inhabitants in Mobile county. Signed, and with four lines autograph, 2 pages, folio.
- 126 **Coffee, John.** Muster Roll of General and General Staff Officers belonging to Brigadier-Genl. John Coffee's Brigade of Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry and Mounted Riflemen in the Service of the United States on an Expedition against the Creek Indians. Oct. 30, 1813. Signed by Jno. Coffee as Brigadier-General. Double folio.
- 127 **Collins, Ela.** Major in the War of 1812. M. C. A. L. S. 4to. Louisville, Dec. 24, 1827.
- 128 **Combe, George.** Eminent Scottish Phrenologist and Author. A. L. S. folio, 8 pages. Edinburgh, May 10, 1836. To the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh.
A long and interesting paper, offering himself as a candidate for the Chair of Logic, and discussing the importance of Phrenology.
- 129 **Confederate.** A. L. S. of Rev. Thomas Rees, of Buncombe Co., North Carolina, to the Confederate Governor, Zebulon B. Vance. 4 pages, small 8vo. Oct. 27, 1864.
An interesting letter in which the worthy minister, with fulsome praise, urges the Governor to prevail on the Legislature of the State to exempt the ministers from military duty in the Confederate Army. Very curious,
- 130 **Cooper, J. Fenimore.** Eminent American Novelist. Autograph Manuscript, 2 pages, 4to.

Cortes' Letter to Charles the Fifth.

- 131 **Cortes, Hernando.** The Conqueror of Mexico. L. S. 6 pages, folio, not dated, but signed by Cortes under his title "El Marq^s del Valle." Bound in limp morocco, by Pratt.
A long, highly interesting and historically important letter to the Emperor Charles the Fifth. Autographs of the Conqueror of Mexico are of the highest degree of rarity. This one

is unquestionably genuine, but has been somewhat injured by damp, and the autograph signature is rubbed and faded, but may still be read. The letter was manifestly written in 1541 or 1542, when Las Casas and the Emperor were getting up their famous New Laws of the Indies, first printed at Alcala in 1543, which in behalf of the Indians created a great sensation in Mexico, and a revolution in Peru. The Emperor had asked Cortes' advice as to the Encomiendas, the treatment of the Indians, and especially as to enslaving them. This long letter is his reply. He advises their being taken under the protection of the Crown, and that if Spaniards have them in hereditary encomienda, they must live with them in New Spain. He thinks that taking the Indians away from the Spaniards who already have them, would cause great indignation and discontent. He advises discoveries of new lands, and settling them with the Indians, but in such a manner that they will be protected, preserved, and Christianized, but only by special license and under experienced discoverers. He strongly advises that the Council of Indies shall inquire into the treatment of the Indians by the Conquistadores, and that in all further conquests there are to be no more slaves, or property in the Indians.

I do not think a more important document relating to the most vital interests of Mexico has ever been offered for sale.

NOTE.—This letter is accompanied with one of the very rare printed editions of the same, edited and published by Henry Stevens in London, 1854, bound in full limp dark brown morocco, by Pratt. Only a very few copies of this letter were printed. Each book has the book-plate of Henry Stevens, from whom the present owner purchased them many years ago.

- 132 **Cruikshank, Robert.** English Artist and Caricaturist. Brother of George Cruikshank. Two pen and ink drawings, signed by him. As a lot.
- 133 **Cullerier, Rene.** La Salle's constant companion in his discoveries and his most faithful friend. Descended the Mississippi to search for La Salle. Built the celebrated Fort Cullerier, near La Chine, on the property granted to him by La Salle, and the ruins of which were claimed to be La Salle's fort, and were the subject of much controversy. D.S. 4to, 1704. *Excessively rare.*

A receipt for money. One of the rarest names among the first explorers of the Mississippi.

- 134 **Danforth, Thomas.** Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. President of the Province of Maine. A. D. S. 4to. Oct. 23, 1670.

Grant of permission by the County Court to Michael Wood, of Concord, to sell strong liquors to the laborers about the Iron Works. A very curious paper, in perfect condition.

- 135 **Danton, George Jacques.** The Great Arch-Demagogue of the Revolution. Beheaded. D. S. folio. Paris, September, 1792. *Fine.*
An order on the national treasury.

An Act to Establish the Flag of the Confederate States.

- 136 **Davis, Jefferson.** President of the Confederate States. D. S. folio. March 4, 1865. Signed also by Thos. S. Bocock, Speaker of the Confederate House of Representatives, and R. M. T. Hunter, President, *pro tempore*, of the Senate. Endorsed on the back: "Passed the Senate Feb. 4, 1865, James H. Nash, Sec'y." "Passed the House of Representatives Feb. 27, 1865, A. R. Lanier, Clerk."

This interesting paper should appeal to every true-hearted patriot of the South. It is the last act of the Confederate Congress, deciding the design of the flag, which was so much beloved by them. I quote the whole act, so as to prevent future controversy on the subject.

"An Act to establish the Flag of the Confederate States. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That the Flag of the Confederate States shall be as follows: The width two-thirds of its length, with the union (now used as the battle flag) to be in width three-fifths of the width of the flag, and so proportioned as to leave the length of the field on the side of the union twice the width of the field below it, to have the ground red, and a broad blue saltier thereon, bordered with white and emblazoned with mullets or five-pointed stars, corresponding in number to that of the Confederate States, the field to be white, except the outer half from the union to be a red bar extending the width of the flag."

The document is signed, "Approved 4 March, 1865, Jefferson Davis."

- 137 **Davis, Jefferson.** L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Beauvoir, July 2, 1883. To A. D. Mann.

"The slip which you enclosed in your last letter is but a sample of the food which caterers to yankees, furnish not only to gratify their hate, but to secure patronage for the villifiers of the South generally and of myself especially."

- 138 **Davis, Jefferson.** Carte-de-Visit Photograph from Life. Autographed by him. Framed together, with signature on card.
- 139 **Davis, Thomas.** Colonial Secretary of the Province of Maine. D. S. 4to. Aug. 5, 1693.
Relative to the establishment of a ferry.
- 140 **Decatur, Capt. Stephen.** Father of the Commodore. A. L. S. folio. Philadelphia, April 20, 1781. To Jos. Reed, President of Penna.
Asking for a pass to bring his mother from New York to Philadelphia so he could support her.
- 141 **De Quincey, Thomas.** Distinguished British Author. The "Opium-Eater." A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Aug. 6, no year. Signed in full. To James Hogg, with addressed envelope. *Rare.*
"It will give you pleasure to learn that your most friendly kindness was not in any the smallest degree defeated of its full effect by any procrastination in myself or in my agent, Miss St, did not, in antique phrase, suffer the grass to grow beneath her shoes, but after one minute's conference with myself went off to Mr. Scott whom she reached by 10 minutes before the clock (his clock) struck 2—so that eventually all was right. * * *"
- 142 **Dewey, Geo.** Admiral. The Hero of Manilla Bay. L. S. 4to. Washington, March 22, 1890.
- 143 **Dexter, "Lord" Timothy.** Merchant of Newburyport, Mass. Noted for his eccentricity and licentiousness. D. S. oblong folio. August 20, 1801.
- 144 **Dickens, Charles.** One of the most popular of English Novelists. Autograph Bank Checque, signed. London, March 26, 1862.
- 145 **Dickens, Charles.** Autograph Bank Checque, signed. London, March 24, 1862. Pen canceled.

Presentation Copy of "Our Mutual Friend." First Edition.

- 146 **Dickens, Charles.** Our Mutual Friend. With illustrations by Marcus Stone. 2 volumes, 8vo, in original presentation binding of full brown russia, gilt panelled backs, gold arabesque borders on sides, gilt edges. In green levant so-lander case. London: Chapman & Hall, 1865

First Edition. Presentation copy, with autograph inscription in the author's handwriting on the title-page of the first volume. "The Hon. Miss Eden, from Charles Dickens, Thirteenth December, 1865."

In the second volume is inserted an A. L. S. from Dickens to Miss Eden, 1 page, 8vo, Dec. 13, 1865, presenting the work to her.

Each volume contains Miss Eden's autograph signature on fly-leaf, and book-plate of Lord Auckland.

Presentation copies of Dickens's works are extremely rare.

Original Agreement Between Dickens and His Publishers Concerning "Our Mutual Friend."

- 147 **Dickens, Charles.** The Original Agreement between Dickens and his Publishers, Messrs. Edward and Frederic Chapman (Chapman & Hall), for writing and publishing "Our Mutual Friend." Engrossed on both sides of a folio sheet, and signed in full, "Charles Dickens," and by the Chapmans. Dated Nov. 21, 1863. Also, an A. L. S. of Dickens, 1 page, 8vo, Gad's Hill Place, Sept. 2, 1865, to Mr. Davy, the printer, regarding the manuscript for "Our Mutual Friend"; also a front cover of the work as issued in parts; and an India proof portrait of Dickens as frontispiece. The whole bound in a folio volume, full blue straight-grained morocco, by Sangorski & Sutcliffe.

Of the greatest interest to Dickens collectors. "Our Mutual Friend" was the last completed long story that Dickens wrote, a portion of the manuscript of which was with him on the occasion of the railway accident at Staplehurst, June 9, 1865.

The autograph letter is important, being addressed to Davy, the printer of "Our Mutual Friend," sending him the manuscript for printing the preface, list of his books, etc.; also sending the corrected proofs of No. 18 for the press.

- 148 **Dickens, Charles.** Carte-de-visit Photograph Autograph by him, and dated July 15, 1867. Framed.
This portrays the Novelist setting at a table writing.
- 149 **Digby, Robert.** Distinguished English Admiral. D. S. folio. London, Dec. 19, 1796.
- 150 **Dimond, William.** English dramatic poet. A. L. S. 4to. Jan., 1811.

Relative to the production of his drama entitled "The Peasant Boy."

- 151 **Dodge, Mary Mapes.** Popular Writer. Author of "Hans Brinker." Autograph Manuscript, being two pages of "Hans Brinker or the Silver Skates." 4to.
- 152 **Donnelly, Ignatius.** Shakespeare-Bacon Commentator. A. L. S. 4to. Mininga, March 20, 1858. To Geo. B. Ayres.
On the flourishing condition of the town of Mininga, Dakota Co., Minnesota.
- 153 **Dumas, Alexandre.** Eminent French Author. A. N. S 8vo, no date.
- 154 **Dumont, Andre.** French Jacobin. Notorious in the Revolution. A. D. S. of 6 lines, as representative of the people, on an A. L. S. folio, 2 pages, of Quatresolo, "Ex Commissaire des guerres de l'armee de Sambre et Meuse," to the Minister of War.
- 155 **Dunbar, George.** Scottish scholar. Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. A. D. S. 8vo. College, March 29, 1813.
- 156 **Early Locomotive Engine.** Diagram of the Steam Engine and Locomotive Engine. Two large colored folding plates. Published by James Reynolds, London, 1848, together with a printed popular description of the Steam Engine, designed to convey a clear idea of the Principles and Action of that wonderful machine. 4to, London (1848), in cloth covers. *Very rare.*
- 157 **Edison, Thomas A.** One of the Most Remarkable Inventive Genius of the Present Day. "The Wizzard." A. L. S. 4to. Menlo Park, July 9, 1877.
- 158 **Edison, Thomas A.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Menlo Park, Oct. 23, 1877. To F. H. Badger.

An interesting letter in reference to his own inventions of portions of the telephone :

"Of course the Bell people will cry infringement. You may do the same, as I have an interference with him for the use of polarized magnet, I having discovered in looking over my old Accoustic Caveats on Speaking or rather in my case hearing tube diaphragm Polarized by a magnet & a magnet in front of it connected to line, this is dated August 1875, & before Bell claims anything on his talker," &c.

Document Signed by Queen Elizabeth.

- 159 **Elizabeth, Queen of England.** The Patron of Shakespeare. Parchment D. S. folio. Jan. 17, 1573. VERY FINE AND RARE.

An edict to her subjects in reference to the manner and form of worshipping, and advocating the use of the Book of Common Prayer according to the edict of Henry VIII, and forbidding the publication of any book or books against the same.

- 160 **Holmes, Oliver Wendell.** Eminent American Author, Humorist and Physician. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Boston, April 2, 1887. To George W. Smalley.

"The great literary event here has been the 'Authors' Readings' at the Boston Museum for the benefit of the Longfellow Memorial. Mr. Norton presided. Mr. Lowell, Higginson, Mark Twain, Alrich, Curitis, Howells, Dr. Hale, Mrs. Howe and myself were the readers. The affair went off wonderfully well; the audience sat three mortal hours without getting restless and the receipts at five dollars a ticket for the best seats were large. I dare not say how large, but some thousands of dollars no doubt."

- 161 **Ewbank, Thomas.** Scientist and Author. U. S. Commissioner of Patents. A. L. S. 4to. U. S. Patent Office, Jan. 24, 1850. To Horace Greeley.

- 162 **Ewing, Charles.** Brig.-Gen. in the Civil War. A. L. S. 4to. Washington, Oct. 17, 1867.

- 163 **Fawcett, Edgar.** Noted English Dramatist and Author. A. L. S. 3 pages. New York, Feb. 12, 1888. To Henry Edwards, with addressed envelope.

- 164 **Fawcett, Edgar.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. New York, May 31, no year. To Mr. Bishop.

- 165 **Fawcett, Edgar.** A. L. S. 8vo. New York, Oct. 15, 1884.

Field's Poem to Hart Taylor.

- 166 **Field, Eugene.** One of the Most Popular of American Poets. Original Autograph Poem, signed, of four verses. 2 pages, 4to, dated Aug. 11, 1893.

The original draft, and so stated at the head by Field, of his poem "To Hart Taylor," with his corrections.

"I find the towns of Bedford and Rye are setting up their old foolish humor of being united to Connecticut notwithstanding they send members to our Assembly and the magistrates are by commission under the seal of this Province. The matter is not knotty or difficult for, unless the whole power of Westchester County be lodged in those two towns, I do not see how they can resist a legal authority," &c.

- 171 **Fogg, Jeremiah.** Major of a New Hampshire Regiment in the Revolutionary War. A. L. S. 4to, 3 pages. Aug. 10, 1789. To Hon. Nicholas Gilman.

Relative to the desire of the members of the Society of the Cincinnati to obtain diplomas while Gen. Washidgton is President, "as no other signature will satisfy many of us."

- 172 **Franklin, Benjamin.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. A. L. S. 4to. Dec. 26, 1787. To the Managers of the Hospital of Pennsylvania, with address.

Asking to be notified if Joseph Elam should be brought to the hospital to be confined as a person insane.

- 173 **Franklin, Benjamin.** D. S. folio. Paris, Feb. 6, 1783. Signed, also by John Adams and John Jay, with each of their seals in red wax opposite each of their names.

A letter of marque for the "Charming Molly," commanded by Robert Gill. Very rare.

- 174 **Fry, Elizabeth.** The Great Quaker Philanthropist. A. L. S. 8vo, no date.

- 175 **Fulton, Robert.** Celebrated American Inventor. First to bring the steamboat into practical use as a conveyance for passengers and freight. A. L. S. 2 1-2 pages, 4to. May 10, 1808. To Mr. Hopkins.

Fine example. Rare. To his attorney in reference to a disagreement and pending litigation with a "Mr. Church," his partner in an "enterprise of small canals." Mr. Church had agreed to finance the enterprise to the extent of £1500, in consideration of which he was to receive a half interest in the patents, etc.

"By becoming a partner he took the chance of profit or loss, but was bound to pay me the purchase money. He failed in his second payment. I consequently stayed in Europe, not regarding a man who had no regard for his engagements. I have now returned and he thinks he has a claim on me; but what claim with half my patent rights for fifteen years! I am therefore ready to take out the patent and transfer the half to him." Etc.

- 176 **Furneaux, Philip.** Eminent English Dissenting Minister. D. S. 8vo. March 28, 1759.
- 177 **Gallatin, Albert.** Secretary of the Treasury. Minister to France. U. S. Senator. A. L. S. 4to. Treasury Department, Sept. 7, 1810.
- 178 **Garfield, James A.** President of the United States. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Washington, June 18, 1869.
- 179 **Glover, John.** Brig.-General in the Revolution. D. S. 2 pages, folio. Providence, April 28, 1779.
The pay-roll of Captain Joseph Hodgkins' Company in the regiment of foot commanded by Col. Timo. Bigelow, made upon the month of April, 1779, signed by Licut. Houdin.
- 180 **Goodrich, Chauncey Allen.** Lexicographer and Theologian. A. L. S. folio, 3 pages. Yale College, August 24, 1821.
On the subject of his election to the presidency of Williams College.
- 181 **Gordon, Patrick.** Colonial Governor of Pennsylvania. D. S. 1 page, folio. Philadelphia, Jan. 18, 1731-2.
An exceedingly interesting historical document referring to the erection of a fort by the French on or near the present site of Pittsburg antedating Fort Duquesne; presumed to be the first fort in that district by over twenty years. The document is the affidavit of Thos. Penick in reference to the Indian report of the construction of the fort to the apprehension of the English inhabitants.
- 182 **Granger, Gideon.** Postmaster-General of the U. S. in Jefferson's and Madison's Administrations. A. L. S. 4to, 5 pages. Washington, Dec. 26, 1811.
An unusually fine, and extremely interesting, letter to John Tod, Speaker of the House of Representatives, of Pa.
 "We have mirth in our hearts, and war on our tongues. We thunder till 3 o'clock at British insolence and French perfidy, and then amuse ourselves at their Agents' tables with Brown Stout and Champagne.
 * * * My mind is lost in doubt. I can not ascertain here what is public sentiment. I can not perceive the grounds on which we can remain at peace, without a change of measures which will dishonor the Administration and possibly the government. Nor do I perceive that under our present circumstances we can enter into war, without materially retarding the growth of the nation and hazarding our Republican principles. * * * As a counterbalance for these evils we shall doubtless acquire the Canadas and other Northern British possessions,

which are of great importance to Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and all the States to the East. But will not the addition of these Territories accelerate a dissolution of the Union? * * * I fear, I doubt." etc. etc.

182A **Griffits, Samuel Powell.** Distinguished Philadelphia Physician, and Founder of the Dispensary. A. D. S. oblong 8vo. Philadelphia, March 27, 1813.

182B **Grant, Ulysses S.** President of the United States. A. L. S. small 4to. Washington, April 4, 1864. To Gen. Rawlins.
Fine war date.

"I find so much to do that I shall not be able to leave town before 10 o'clock to night at the earliest."

183 **Grant, Ulysses S.** Commander-in-Chief of the Union Army. President of the United States. D. S. large double folio. Washington, July 3, 1874.

Appointment of Milnor Roberts to the Board of Commissioners.

184 **Grant, Ulysses S.** A. L. S. 8vo. Head Quarters Army of the Potomac. April 24, 1864. To Col. T. S. Bowers.

Directing him to look in his desk, in a Pidgeon hole, and get two of his photographs, and send them to Miss Botts.

185 **Grant, Ulysses S.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Feb. 25, 1863. To Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman. *Fine.*

"I have sent to Admiral Porter for some rockets and notified him that one rocket will be the signal indicating a movement up stream by the rebel ram, and two close together down stream, also that the rockets will be set off some distance below the mouth of the Canal. When these rockets arrive I will send them to your Hd Qrs. to be forwarded to the Picket with instructions how they are to be used."

186 **Grant, Ulysses S.** A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Washington, June 1, 1868. To C. H. Rogers.

In reference to an intended visit to West Point.

Admitting Colorado as a State.

187 **Grant, Ulysses S.** D. S. 4to. Washington, Aug. 1, 1876, authorizing the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United States "to my Proclamation," with two photographs of Grant from life.

The proclamation referred to is that admitting Colorado into the Union as a State. A printed copy of the proclamation accompanies the document.

- 188 **Grant, Ulysses S.** A Copy by Col. Adam Badeau of his Letter to the Virginia Military Institute, dated Washington, Aug. 9, 1866. Attested as a true copy by Col. Badeau.

The occasion was the unveiling of the statue of Washington.

- 189 **Grant, Ulysses S.** An Official Copy of His Military Telegram to Gen. W. T. Sherman from Bruckensville, Va., April 6, 1865, with Portraits of Lee, Grant, Jeff Davis, Sherman, and J. E. Johnston, in frame.

"We have Lee's Army pressed hard; his men are scattering and going to their homes by the thousands. He is endeavouring to reach Danville where Jeff Davis and his Cabinet have gone. I shall press the pursuit to the end. Push Johnston at the same time and let us finish up the job at once."

- 190 **Grieg, Edward.** Author of "Teer Gynt." Cabinet photograph autographed.

Letter Bearing the Autograph Endorsement of Nathan Hale.

- 191 **Hale, Nathan.** The Martyr Spy of the Revolutionary War. A. L. S. folio, 3 pages, of Ebenezer Williams, New Haven, Jan. 11, 1775, addressed to Nathan Hale, and EN-DORSED IN HIS HANDWRITING.

"Perhaps if I were to send you another letter in the strain of my two last, we might begin to misunderstand one another in earnest. And I am apprehensive that I might be misrepresented to Miss Adams or some other young lady as an officious meddler in affairs that did not concern me. However you may be assured that had I really believed all that I heard concerning your Engagements, I should have wrote much in the same strain which I then used. If you would know the real motive of my writing to you in the manner I did, I must tell you that it was as much to convince my own reason [which was then in a wavering condition] as yours of the danger of such a situation. * * * I have a chamber in New-College, to which no son of Adam would be more heartily welcome than a quondam friend of mine vulgarly called Nathan Hale. * * * You will find here a considerable number of your classmates and old companions. * * * We have still all those agreeable circumstances that used to render a college life pleasant, and are free from those restraints which sometimes made it uneasy. * * * I will divert myself by writing you a copy of a love letter which was lately sent me by a young gentleman who supposed I might have occasion for it. * * * I can recommend it to you as a most excellent form, and advise you by all means to make use of it."

The entire third page of the letter is covered by this love letter; most of which is quite humorous, but part of which is too indecent to print.

Halleck Orders the Arrest of Ex-Governor Letcher.

- 192 **Halleck, Henry W.** Major-General in the Civil War. A. L. S. 8vo. Richmond, Va., May 5, 1865. To Brig.-Gen. Patrick.
"Please take measures for the arrest of Ex-Governor Letcher. Orders were given some time ago for the arrest of Ex-Governor Smith, but it is believed that he has left the Division."
- 193 **Hamerton, Philip G.** Eminent Etcher, Art Critic and Author. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Sept. 16, 1871.
In reference to printing some of his etchings.
- 194 **Hamerton, Philip G.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Paris, March 19, 1894. To Mr. Niles.
"Here is a scrap of personal news that may interest you. On Saturday last, the Senate of the University of Aberdeen made me an LL. D."
- 195 **Hamerton, Philip G.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo. Paris, March 22, 1894. To Mr. Niles.
In reference to translating "Renan's Little book."
- 196 **Hancock, John.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. A. D. S. 4to. In Congress, July 31, 1775.
A resolve of Congress for making salt, in which some great names are mentioned.
"Resolved, That Mr Langdon, Mr Jno Adams, Mr Hopkins, Mr Dean, Mr Crane, Dr Franklin, Mr Rodney, Mr Johnston, Mr Henry, Mr Hewes, Mr Gadson, and Mr Hall be a Committee in the Recess of the Congress to enquire into the Cheapest & easiest Methods of making Salt in these Colonies."
- 197 **Hancock, Thomas.** Distinguished British Quaker Physician. A. L. S. 4to, 4 pages. London, Dec. 1, 1811. To Jos. Lancaster.
- 198 **Hancock, Winfield S.** Major-Gen. Civil War. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. New York, Oct. 31, 1877.
- 199 **Harris, Joel Chandler.** Popular Southern Author of Stories in the Negro Dialect. A. L. S. 8vo. Atlanta, Nov. 16, 1888. To R. W. Gilder.
In reference to publishing a sketch of the Siege of Atlanta, by Wallace P. Reid.

- 200 **Harris, Joel Chandler.** A. L. S. 8vo. Atlanta, Nov. 29, 1886.
 "I am sending to Mr. Gilder to-day a story called 'Azalia.' With everything else I do, it seems very thin after it is done."
- 201 **Harris, Joel Chandler.** A. L. S. 8vo. Atlanta, May 27, no year.
- 202 **Harris, Joel Chandler.** A. L. S. 4to. Atlanta, May 30, 1893. To Mr. Johns.
 "What sort of a story would you like? Long or short,—six pages or eight? Much Christmas or little? War or peace? Before the war or after? Or shall I just go ahead & fix up one and send it along anyway?"
- 203 **Harrison, Wm. Henry.** General in the War of 1812. President of the United States. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Cincinnati, Oct. 1, 1838. To Wm. Ayres, with address.
A fine letter in reference to allowing the Anti-Masonic National Convention to nominate him for the Presidency.
 "I have been notified by a friend in your state that I would soon be applied to by the Anti-Masonic Central Committee to know whether I would accept of a Nomination for the Presidency by the Anti-Masonic National Convention. My Answer must be supposed will be in the affirmative. But have my friends who propose this Measure reflected that it would bring me in immediate collision with those of Whig party who are determined to have a National Convention? that a great number of my friends have pledged themselves to support the nominee of that Convention & of course they would be obliged to at once to go over to Mr Clay, or declare themselves opposed to this Convention?" &c.
- 204 **Harrison, Wm. Henry.** A. L. S. 4to. Feb. 27, 1836. To W. Ayres.
This letter also refers to his nomination for the Presidency. The signature has been cut off, but replaced.
- 205 **Hart, John.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Two Bills of the Colony of New Jersey, signed by him. March 25, 1776. *Fine.* 2 pieces

Original Autograph Manuscripts of Two of Bret Hart's Most Famous Novels.

- 206 **Harte, Bret.** The Complete Original Autograph Manuscript of his Celebrated Novel of Western Life, entitled "Maruja." Entirely in the author's handwriting, in ink, on 127 quarto pages (one side of the paper only), and signed at end with full signature and date, May, 1888.

The original autograph manuscript, just as it left the author's hand, with numerous cancelled passages and other corrections.

Manuscripts of this author are scarce, while those of any of his longer and more important stories, such as this and the following item, are of the greatest rarity.

- 207 **Harte, Bret.** The Complete Original Autograph Manuscript of his world-renowned novel "Cressy." Entirely in the author's handwriting, in ink, on 149 quarto pages, (one side of the paper only,) and signed at end with full signature, "Bret Harte, London, June 25th, 1888, 15 Upper Hamilton Terrace."

This, like the preceding, is the complete original manuscript of one of Harte's most famous long novels. It also bears numerous cancellations and corrections, and is written throughout in the author's minute but legible chirography.

- 208 **Hastings, Warren.** First Governor-General of British India; impeached. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Daylesford House, March 29, 1812. To M. La Beaume.

" * * * If in your return home, or by any other chance, you shall have occasion to pass near this place, Mrs. Hastings & I will be very happy to receive you & your sister as our guests, if you will do us the honor of calling at this place. In that event, I shall beg the favor of you to apprise me by the post a day or two before, of your intention, that we may guard against a second disappointment."

- 209 **Hazard, Ebenezer.** Postmaster-General of the U. S. from 1782 to 1789. Historian. A. L. S. 4to, 3 pages. Germantown, Oct. 5, 1798. To Rev. Ashbel Green.

"The fever is so scattered about that I think travelling must be attended with considerable risque. There is a serious difficulty in procuring lodging; every house is so crowded and every bed is not a safe one. * * * You have been rightly informed about Wilmington. Many who went there for safety have been obliged to take a second flight. Chester is said to be entirely depopulated. * * * Should we live to revisit our afflicted City, we shall have to lament the loss of many valuable members of Society, of whose deaths we shall not hear till then."

- 210 **Heywood, Thos.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. D. S. folio. Charleston, July 1, 1788.

- 211 **Holmes, Oliver Wendell.** Eminent Poet and Essayist. A. L. S. 8vo. Boston, April 7, 1890. To Geo. B. Ayres.

"I thank you most cordially for the admirable photograph of Mr. Lincoln. It represent him as I have always imagined him, with strong features full of character and intelligent looking, as he proved, fit to play his part in the great national struggle in which he was the central figure."

- 212 **Holmes, Oliver Wendell.** Autograph Poem of Six Lines, signed, dated Boston, Jan. 4, 1894.

Written when he was 85 years of age.

"The mossy marbles rest
On the lips that he has prest
In their bloom,
And the names he loved to hear
Have been carved for many a year
On the tomb."

- 213 **Holmes, Oliver Wendell.** A. L. S. 4 pages, 12mo. Beverly Farms, Mass., Aug. 11, 1878. To Rev. Frederic M. Bird, with addressed envelope.

"I have been pretty busy and still keep so with a Memoir of my friend, Motley, which, though not bulky, will represent a good deal of labor. There is a little poem of mine coming out in the September Atlantic, which I had the pleasure of reading at our Phi Beta Kappa Society dinner." Etc.

- 214 **Hubley, Adam.** Lieut.-Col. Commandant of the 11th Pa. Regiment, Continental Line, in the Revolutionary War. D. S. folio. Jan. 24, 1794.

- 215 **Hull, Isaac.** A Celebrated American Commodore. Commanded the Constitution when she captured the Guerriere. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Sharon Springs, Sept. 5, 1842, with portrait. To Captain Conner.

- 216 **Indians.** The Receipt of Young King, a Seneca Chief. Signed with his mark, for \$100 in part payment for his yearly annuity as one of the Six Nations; dated Canandaigua, June 18, 1821. Folio.

Impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

- 217 **Impeachment of Andrew Johnson.** The Original Manuscript Resolve, headed: "40th Congress, 2d Session, United States of America, House of Representatives, February 24th, 1868. Resolved, That Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be impeached of High Crimes and Misdemeanors in Office." Signed by Schuyler Colfax, Speaker, and signed by 128 members of Congress and

54 Senators, on two folio vellum sheets, together with a Draft of Articles of Impeachment (in short-hand) against Andrew Johnson, made at the War Office at 11 o'clock, P. M., Sunday, Feb. 23, 1868, by A. Worthington, under the direction of Secretary Stanton and Hon. John A. Bingham.

A document of the highest historical importance of a nefarious partisan scheme in which men of mature judgment, and of really honest hearts, let their partisan passions eclipse their mentality. Among those who signed are J. A. Garfield, Jas. G. Blaine, Benj. F. Butler, N. P. Banks, T. W. Ferry, Oakes Ames, John A. Logan, Wm. Windom, Henry Wilson, Simon Cameron, Chas. Sumner, W. P. Fessenden, Reverdy Johnson, Roscoe Conkling, Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, Z. Chandler, Jas. A. Bayard, Jno. Sherman, Lot M. Morrill, T. A. Hendricks, and many others. The main articles of impeachment were for violating the Tenure-of-Office Act (when he deposed Stanton as Secretary of War), which was claimed he had done in order to test its constitutionality, but really the underhand object in the impeachment proceedings was on account of his leniency towards the Southern people who had revolted, he wishing and wisely too, to heal the wounds and establish good feeling and brotherly love throughout the Union. On the 16th of May, 1868, the test vote was had; 35 senators were for conviction and 19 for acquittal, among whom was Wm. P. Fessenden, one of the brainiest men in the Senate, who by this act placed a Halo round his head and carved his name so deep on the tablets of history that ages will not erase it.

- 218 **Irwin, Nathaniel.** One of the most noted Presbyterian clergymen of his day. Moderator of the General Assembly. A. L. S. 4to. March 14, 1794.

- 219 **Jackson, Andrew.** President of the United States. Distinguished General in the War of 1812. The Hero of New Orleans. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Mobile, Sept. 4, 1814. To Gen. Robert Butler.

An important historical letter written from Mobile ten days before the repulse of the British attack on that town, referring to the probability of an attack by the enemy and of moves he contemplates to forestall and outwit him. The success of this operation and the capture of Pensacola which soon followed made possible the defence of New Orleans and Jackson's great victory there four months later. This was a period of bril-

liant military achievement for "Old Hickory" when the capture of Washington by the British had prevented his receiving orders from the War Dept. and had left him free to act on his own responsibility. Letters of Jackson written during the War of 1812 are very scarce.

"The latest accounts from Pensacola confirm the intention of Great Britain to invade this country and her daily expecting a reinforcement competent to the object. Had I Mobile Point secure I should, with the force I could command, endeavour to possess myself of Pensacola before the force expected did arrive, but not knowing the moment they might make the attempt compels me to keep the 3rd stationery to cover Mobile. You can judge of my anxiety to be in sufficient force to attack the British in the vicinity of Pensacola—and I trust your best exertion has been used.

I hope about five hundred Cherokees may come. I will, with the permission of he that rules, give them the Regimentals of the Royal Creeks. I have this moment started a detachment over the bay in pursuit of a party that attacked a house with one white man and three negroes last night about twelve o'clock. One of the negroes has made his escape. The fate of the others is not known. In this detachment are thirty-two Choctaws. When they return I hope you will hear that we have made a mark.

Nothing is to be published that I write, but every exertion used to bring on the men," &c.

Gen. Jackson's New Orleans Fine.

- 220 **Jackson, Andrew.** The Original Court Records upon which General Andrew Jackson's Fine, for Contempt of Court at New Orleans in March, 1815, was refunded by Congress. A manuscript of 7 pages, folio. Signed by John Reid, Jackson's Aide-de-Camp; A. L. Duncan, and Edward Livingston, dated April 15, 1815.

This intense historical document illustrates one of the most cruel and high-handed legal proceedings against Andrew Jackson a short time after the Battle of New Orleans, and at a time when the whole country was showering blessings upon him for his great victory and unsurpassed bravery. He was fined One thousand dollars for a trumped up charge of "Contempt Court," growing out of he having imprisoned one Louis Loyalier, and refusing to recognize a Writ of Habeas Corpus. This Record was copied from the Court Docket and signed by the person mentioned above, for the purpose of presenting the status of the case to Congress, asking that the fine be refunded, which Congress ordered to be done. On the back of the document Genl. Jackson has written the following:

"Lieut. Reid's (my Aide), Duncan & Livingston's correction under oath of the garbled record, 2^d & last sheet Reid and Duncan under oath rectify the garbled record & stating the Application to the Court to have the record corrected, so as to shew my appearance in Court agreeable to the rule, rendering the course in writing & under oath, why an attachment should not issue, which by the court was refused to be heard. A. J."

- 221 **Jackson, Andrew.** D. S. folio. Oct. 26, 1796. Written and also signed by Joseph Atkins.

A bill of sale for a Negro Slave.

- 222 **Jackson, Andrew.** The Autograph Military Orders, signed, 4 pages, 4to. Dated Carlisle Barracks, July 22, 1815, in reference to the organization of the Regiment of Riflemen, according to the order of Genl. Jackson.

- 223 **Jackson, Andrew.** A Curious Letter from one of his Constituents, Mark Mitchell, dated Holston, March, 1795. Folio.

This letter is a great curiosity from an illiterate man.

"Your Size is a ganst you. I never knew a man of a Hundred and forty in Congress if you would git you a pare of Cloth Over hols and Ware your Big Coat you Might pass you have a loud speech, * * * how the Matter stands betwixt Us. I will be Damd if I know. When I see you We can Settle With Out fighting. * * * Mrs Mitchell Goins me in Comps to you tells Mrs. Jackson Howday," &c.

- 224 **Jackson, Andrew.** The Original Manuscript, General Orders for the Army, Aug. 9, 1813, in the hand of Jno. Reid, Aide-de-Camp to Genl. Jackson, and with interlineations and additions in the autograph of Genl. Andrew Jackson.

In reference to the brave Tennessee Militia.

- 225 **Jackson, Andrew.** The Original Subscription List for erecting an Equestrian Statue in Memory of Genl. Andrew Jackson in the City of Washington, with the names of the contributors (in their autograph) and the amounts subscribed, among whom we find John Y. Mason, Amos Kendall, Geo. Bancroft, and Levi Woodbury. There are 68 subscribers in all.

- 226 **Jackson, Andrew.** D. S. folio. March 25, 1813.

Provision Return for the 2d Regiment Tennessee Volunteers. Also signed by Col. Thos. H. Benton.

- 227 **Jackson, Andrew.** Parchment D. S. folio. Washington, March 7, 1831.

A Grant of Land to John B. Stewart.

Andrew Jackson's Love for his Wife.

- 228 Jackson, Kendall Amos. Postmaster in Jackson's Cabinet. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Trenton, June 10, 1862. To Henry S. Randall.

Andrew Jackson's intense devotion to his wife is well known to all who are familiar with the life of "Old Hickory." Their forty years of happy wedlock ended only with Mrs. Jackson's death. There have been left numerous anecdotes on the subject, but we have read none more interesting than this letter of Amos Kendall, Postmaster-General in Jackson's Cabinet, in which he tells of the old soldier's lasting affection for his wife.

"I have never abandoned my purpose to finish the biography of Gen. Jackson commenced by me many years ago and suspended for want of materials and of means to procure them. Of Parton's life I have read but little and that little with very unfavorable impressions. Its chief value is probably in the materials it embodies, though they are not in all cases reliable.

I never saw Mrs. Jackson and knew nothing of her character and habits otherwise than by report. But I do know that the Old Hero was enthusiastically attached to her, and I do not believe it was in his nature so to love a vulgar woman. I saw myself evidences of the devotion he cherished for her memory years after her death which led me to believe that the hope he cherished of a happy immortality derived one of its dearest joys from the anticipated reunion with her whom he has so loved on earth.

From impressions derived from the conversations and acts of the General himself and his family and friends, I believe Mrs. Jackson to have been one of the best and most pious women that ever lived with as much refinement as could be expected in one raised upon the frontiers of civilization, and I look upon the stories which have been circulated about her implying vulgarity of language and manners as wicked caricatures, if not entirely false.

If I live to finish my biography of the General I shall endeavor to do justice to one whose miniature carried near his heart was but an index to the love which dwelt within, during all the years of his eventful administration."

- 229 Jackson, Thomas J. One of the most noted Generals in the Confederate States Army. Called "Stonewall Jackson" for the bravery exhibited by himself and troops at the first Battle of Bull Run. A. L. S. 4to. Winchester, Dec. 3, 1861. To Samuel J. Campbell, with addressed envelope. Small hole in the centre of letter.

In reference to the hire of his slaves. Of one he says:

"Please hire him to some suitable person, with the condition that if near or in Town, he be required to attend Sabbath school, and wherever he may be let him be required to attend church at suitable times, as I am very desirous that the spiritual interests of my servants be attended to."

James II "Liberty of Conscience" Proclamation.

- 230 James II, King of England. Manuscript of his Famous "Liberty of Conscience" Proclamation. 4 pages, narrow folio. Whitehall, April 4, 1687.

Early in 1687 King James published his celebrated Liberty of Conscience Declaration for all denominations in England and Scotland, and the following year, 1688, ordered the Declaration to be read in all the churches. The present document is doubtless one of the copies transcribed for that purpose. A petition from the primate and six bishops was pronounced a seditious libel by the king, who sent the seven bishops to the Tower and brought them to trial before the Court of King's Bench. The trial resulted in acquittal and an invitation, signed by the Earls of Danby, Devonshire and Shrewsbury, the Bishop of London, and others, was at once dispatched to William of Orange to save England from Roman Catholic tyranny. William landed at Torbay, Nov. 5, 1688, and Dec. 12th James escaped to France, where he was assigned the chateau of St. Germain by Louis XIV as a place of refuge. In 1689 he made a descent on Ireland, but was totally defeated by William at the Battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. A document of great historical interest.

Releasing the Jesuits from the Oath of Supremacy.

- 231 James II. King of England. D. S. 2 pages, folio. Windsor, Aug 31, 1688. FINE.

This document was signed only a short time before he was defeated by William of Orange, and obliged to flee to France. The document is of the greatest historical interest to Catholics, as it is addressed to Richard Earl of Tyrconnel and is the original order releasing the Jesuits in Ireland from the oath of supremacy imposed by Queen Elizabeth.

- 232 Jard-Panvillier, Louis Alexandre. French Revolutionist. Member of the Convention, where he distinguished himself by his bold defence of the King. A. L. S. 4to. Paris, June 20, 1809. *Fine.*

Jefferson's Biography of George Wythe.

- 233 Jefferson, Thomas. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Monticello, Aug. 31, 1820, to John Sanderson, with address and autograph manuscript, 3 pages, 4to, entitled, "Notes for the Biography of George Wythe."

A highly historical and important item. Mr. Jno. Sanderson, who published the lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, had written Mr. Jefferson for data respecting the life of Geo. Wythe, under whom Jefferson studied law, and these papers are Jefferson's polite and obliging answers. In the letter he eulogizes Wythe in the most affectionate terms, and in the manuscript notes he writes a short but most interesting biography of the man whom he venerated. I quote both the letter and note, as I feel they should be handed down to posterity. A more pleasing memento of the two great signers to the Declaration of Independence could not be had.

"Sir

Monticello, Aug. 31, '20.

Your letter of the 19th was received in due time, and I wish it were in my power to furnish you more fully, than in the inclosed paper, with materials for the biography of Geo. Wythe, but I possess none in writing, am very distant from the place of his birth and early life, and know not a single person in that quarter from whom inquiry could be made with the expectation of collecting any thing material, add to this that feeble health disables me almost from writing, and entirely from the labor of going into difficult research; I became acquainted with Mr. Wythe when he was about 35 years of age, he directed my studies in the law, led me into business, and continued until death my most affectionate friend, a close intimacy with him during that period of forty odd years, the most important of his life, enables me to state its leading facts, which being of my own knowledge, I vouch their truth, of what precedes that period I speak from hearsay only, in which there may be errors, but of little account, as the character of the facts will themselves manifest, in the epoch of his birth I may err a little, stating that from the recollection of a particular incident, the date of which, within a year or two, I do not distinctly remember, these scanty outlines you will be able I hope, to fill up from other information. and they may serve you sometimes as landmarks to distinguish truth from error, in what you hear from others; the exalted virtue of the man will also be a polar star to guide you in all matters which may touch that element of his character, but on that you will receive imputation from no man, for, as far as I know, he never had an enemy. Little as I am able to contribute to the just reputation of this excellent man, it is the act of my life the most gratifying to my heart: & leaves me only to regret that a warning memory can do no more.

Of Mr Hancock I can say nothing; having known him only as in the chair of Congress, having myself been the youngest man, but one, in that body, the disparity of age prevented any particular intimacy, but of him there can be no difficulty in obtaining full information in the North. I salute you, Sir, with sentiments of great respect,

Th. Jefferson."

"NOTES FOR THE BIOGRAPHY OF GEORG WYTHER."

"George Wythe was born about the year 1727 or 1728, of a respectable family in the county of Elizabeth City on the shores of the Chesapeake, he inherited from his father a fortune sufficient for independence and ease. he had not the benefit of a regular education in the schools, but acquired a good one of himself, and without assistance, inasmuch as to become the best Latin and Greek scholar in the state, it is said that while reading the Greek testament his mother held an English one to aid him in rendering the Greek text conformably with that. he also acquired by his own reading a good knowledge of mathematics, of natural and moral philosophy. he engaged in the study of the law under the direction of a Mr Lewis of that profession, and went early to the bar of the General Court, then occupied by men of great ability, learning & dignity in their profession. he soon became eminent among them, and, in process of time, the first at the bar, taking into consideration his superior learning, correct elocution, and logical style of reasoning, for in pleading he never indulged himself with an useless or declamatory thought or word; and became as distinguished by correctness and purity of conduct in his profession, as he was by his industry & fidelity to those who employed him. he was early elected to the House of representatives, then called the House of Burgesses, and continued in it until the revolution. on the first dawn of that, instead of haggling on half way principles, as others did who feared to follow their reason, he took his stand on the solid ground that the only link of political union between us and Great Britain was the identity of our Executive; that that nation and its parliament had no more authority over us than we had over them, and that we were co-ordinate nations with Great Britain and Hanover. in 1774 he was a member of a Committee of the H. of Burgesses, appointed to prepare a Petition to the King, Memorial to the H. of Lords, and a Remonstrance to the H. of Commons, on the subject of the proposed Stamp Act. he was made the draughtsman of the last, and following his own principles, he so far over went the timid hesitations of his colleagues that his draught was subjected by them to material modifications, and, when the famous resolutions of Mr Henry, in 1775, were proposed, it was not on any difference of principles that they were opposed by Wythe, Randolph, Pendleton, Nicholas, Bland and other worthies, who had long been the habitual leaders of the House; but because those papers of the preceding session had already expressed the same sentiments and assertions of right, and and that an answer to them was yet to be expected.

In Aug. 1775, he was appointed a member of Congress, and in 1776 signed the Declaration of Independence, of which he had in debate been an earnest supporter, and subsequently in the same year he was appointed by the legislature of Virginia, one of the Committee to revise the laws of the state, as well of British, as of colonial enactment, and to prepare bills for reenacting them with such alterations as the change in the form and principles of the Governments, and other circumstances, required: and of the work he executed the period commencing with the revolution in England, and ending with the establishment of the new government here; excepting the acts for regulating descents, for religious freedom, and proportioning crimes & punishments. In 1777 he was chosen Speaker of the H. of Delegates, being of distinguished learning in Parliamentary Law and proceedings, and towards the end of the same year he was appointed one of the three Chancellors to whom that department of the Judiciary was confided, on the first organization of the new government. on a subsequent change of the form of that court, he was appointed sole Chancellor, in which office he continued to act until his death, which happened in June, 1806, about the 78th or 79th year of his age.

Mr Wythe had been twice married, first, I believe to a daughter of the Mr Lewis with whom he had studied law, and afterwards to a miss Taliaferro, of a wealthy and respectable family, in the neighborhood of Williamsburg, by neither of whom did he leave issue.

No man ever left behind him a character more venerated than G. Wythe. his virtue was of the purest tint; his integrity inflexible, and his justice exact; of warm patriotism, and, devoted as he was to liberty, and the rational and equal rights of man, he might truly be called the Cato of his country, without the avarice of the Roman; for a more disinterested person never lived. temperance and regularity in all his habits gave him general good health, and his unaffected modesty and suavity of manner endeared him to every one. was of easy elocution, his language chaste, methodical in the arrangement of his matter, learned and logical in the use of it, and of great urbanity in debate, not quick of apprehension, but with a little time profound in penetration, and sound in conclusion. in his philosophy he was firm, and neither troubling, nor perhaps trusting any one with his religious creed, he left the world the conclusion that that religion must be good which could produce a life of such exemplary virtue. his stature was of the middle size, well formed and proportioned and the features of his face manly, comely and engaging. Such was George Wythe, the honor of his own, and model of future times."

Jefferson's Account Book.

- 234 Jefferson, Thomas. His Account Book, containing of various entries for services in the way of repairing and making farm implements, shoeing horses, blacksmith work, repairing houses, &c., from Feb. to May, 1792. 45 pages,

folio. Containing many entries in Jefferson's hand, and the index entirely in his autograph.

Jefferson as a Poet.

- 235 **Jefferson, Thomas.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. President of the United States. Autograph Poem of 16 stanzas of 4 lines each, written on both sides of 2 small sheets; somewhat frayed.

This is a very unusual manuscript, emanating from the pen of the great statesman. It is the only instance in my half century of experience that any paper has passed through my hands, which would indicate that the sage of Democracy was inclined to poetic license. I should judge from the text of the poem it should be called "Sir Valentine."

" The King of France that morning fair,
He would a hunting ride,
To Artois forest prancing forth
In all his princely pride.
* * * *

Up then rose Sir Valentine
And claim'd that arduous deed.
Go forth and conquer, said the King,
And great shall be thy meed."
* * * *

- 236 **Jefferson, Thomas.** A. L. S. small 4to. Monticello, March ——. To J. A. Goodwin, with portrait. Framed.

Jefferson's Parliamentary Manual.

- 237 **Jefferson, Thomas.** Celebrated American Statesman. Author and Signer of the Declaration of Independence. President of the United States. A. L. S. 1 page, 4to. Monticello, Jan. 27, 1812. To Matthew Carey. Regarding his (Jefferson's) "Parliamentary Manual." With four 8vo pages of the original manuscript of the "Manual" in the autograph of Thomas Jefferson, with numerous corrections, interlineations, &c. Also a copy of the "Manual" (first edition, 1801). 12mo, half morocco, top edges gilt, uncut. Together with a letter of Henry S. Randall, historian and biographer of Jefferson, in reference to the manuscript. The letters read as follows.

" Monticello, Jan. 27th, 1812.

Sir: The Parliamentary Manual, originally compiled for my own personal use, was printed on the supposition it might be of use to

others, and have some tendency to settle the rules of proceeding in Congress, where in the lower house especially they had got into forms totally unfriendly to a fair extrication of the will of the majority. No right over it was therefore wished to be retained by myself, nor given to others. Its reimpression consequently is open to every one, nor have I anything to add to it; but what is contained in the enclosed paper, When I first printed it, I had never seen Hatsell's 3d volume. A subsequent perusal of that suggested the inclosed amendments which should be incorporated with the text of the original in their proper places. I believe that Mr. Milligan of Georgetown is now engaged in printing an 8vo Edition. I think he has erred in the size of the volume. Almost the essence of its value is in its being accommodated to pocket use. Accept the assurance of my esteem and respect.

Th: Jefferson."

"Cortland Village, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1874.

My dear Master Charlie: Your dear mother was not mistaken in supposing it would give me pleasure to oblige a son of hers, in the matter you mention. My autographs of Mr. Jefferson, as you would suppose, have been pretty well reduced, and there are none both written and signed, now within my reach. I enclose you a very curious and characteristic autograph, it being two leaves from Mr. Jefferson's original draft of his parliamentary rules. I think I shall be able to furnish you one with his signature hereafter. A lame arm prevents me from writing. With kind regards to your father and mother and yourself.

Very truly yours, Henry S. Randall."

Monroe Appointed as Minister to London.

- 238 Jefferson, Thomas. Parchment D. S. folio. Washington, Nov. 18, 1803. Signed also by Jas. Madison, with fine seal.

James Monroe's appointment as Minister to Great Britain. As clean as the day it was issued.

- 239 Johnson, Andrew. President of the United States. The concluding 4 pages of an A. L. S. folio. To Samuel Milligan.

An interesting letter on the internal improvements of Tennessee, and pronouncing himself a staunch advocate of the Homestead Act.

The Cession of Alaska from Russia to the United States.

- 240 Johnson, Andrew. D. S. 4to. Washington, March 18, 1867, with portrait of Seward & Johnson.

Authorizing the Secretary of State to affix the Seal of the United State to a full power to Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of

State, to negotiate a Convention with the Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia, for the Cession of Alaska to the United States.

This document is the foundation stone of which led to one of the richest acquisitions of land which ever fell to the fortune of our great country, and it was really the banner act of Johnson's Administration.

Admitting Nebraska into the Union.

- 241 **Johnson, Andrew.** D. S. 4to. Washington, March 1, 1867. Authorizing the Secretary of State to affix the seal of the United States "To my Proclamation" (admitting Nebraska into the Union as a State), with a printed copy of the proclamation and portraits of Johnson and William H. Seward.
- 242 **Johnson, Andrew.** D. S. folio. Washington, Feb. 31, 1868.
To the Senate nominating General Geo. H. Thomas to be Lieutenant-General by brevet, and to be General by brevet in the Army of the United States.
- 243 **Johnson, Richard M.** Vice-President of the U. S. Colonel in the War of 1812. Killed the Indian Chief, Tecumseh A. L. S. folio. Washington, Feb. 22, 1824.
- 244 **Johnston, Jos. S.** Colonel of the 17th La. Regiment in the War of 1812. A. D. S. 4to, 3 pages. Camp Morgan, Jan. 21, 1815. Military report.

An Extraordinary Letter of John Paul Jones.

245. **Jones, John Paul.** The most heroic character in the Naval History of the American Revolution. Commanded the *Bonhomme Richard* when she captured the *Serapis*. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Amsterdam, Dec. 21, 1789. To Gouverneur Morris. VERY FINE.

This interesting letter refers to bust of himself sent to Madame de Segur; mentions Count D'Estaing; Gen. Lafayette, and the sword given him by Louis XVI; and the gold medal presented him by Congress. I quote a portion:

"I am favored with your Letters of the 14th of this month by Mr. Van Staphorst's Express and I avail myself of the same occasion to send you this. I thank you for the trouble you took about my Bust for Madame de Segur. I enclose for Mr. Short a list of the Names of Eight Gentlemen to each of whom I promised to send my Bust when last in America. I sent the List to him last year from the Black Sea by Mr. Littlepage, but am uncertain if it was received. *I should be glad to*

know if the Gold Medal with which I am honored is Ready, though I would not have it sent. I must ask your permission to add your Name to the within List. I pay you no compliment on this occasion, and if I did not love you I would not make you this offer. I left in the hands of Mr. Jefferson a small Trunk with Papers and two swords, one of which is that I received from the King of France, and is of course of Great Value in my estimation. I hope Mr. Short will take particular care of those objects. If you see Count d'Estaing I pray you to remember me to him in the kindest terms and shew him the papers I sent you from Warsaw. You have no doubt shewn them to the Marquis? I do not trouble him with my Letters, because I conclude he has too much Business for me to claim any part of his time by correspondence.

- 246 **Kellogg, Clara Louise.** Famous Opera Singer. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Washington, April 20, 1875. To Mr. Drake.

In reference to her operatic engagements.

- 247 **Kennedy, John P.** Secretary of the Navy and Author. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Baltimore, Nov. 30, 1833. To Henry Carey.

In reference to "Swallow Barn."

- 248 **King, Rufus.** Signer of the Constitution of the U. S., M. O. C., Candidate for the Presidency. A. L. S. 8vo. New York, Oct. 13, 1794.

- 249 **Kingsley, Rev. Charles.** Eminent English Author. Autograph Poem, signed, 8vo, entitled "Airly Beacon."

- 250 **Knill, Richard.** Noted English Methodist Missionary in India and Russia. A. L. S. 8vo.

- 251 **Kneller, Sir Godfrey.** Celebrated Portrait Painter. D. S. folio. London, June 27, 1716.

- 252 **Kosciuzko, Thaddeus.** The Great Polish Patriot. Brig.-Gen. in the American Revolution. A. L. S. in French 4to. To Monsieur Molineri, with address. *Fine.*

- 253 **Kossuth, Louis.** The Great Hungarian General and Patriot. L. S. 4to. Cincinnati, Feb. 14, 1852.

In reference to raising arms and funds for the defence of Hungary.

- 254 **Langdon, Frances.** Novelist. A. L. S. 4to. Jan. 6, 1829. To Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey.

- 255 **Lamar, Lucius Q. C.** Justice of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Secretary of the Interior. Senator. A. L. S. 4to. Jan. 10, 1850.

- 256 **Layard, Sir Austen Henry.** Noted English Orientalist, explorer, and author. A. L. S. 8vo, 2 pages. Chantilly, Oct. 28, 1861.
- 257 **Lee, Robert E.** General of the Confederate States Army. The perfect man. L. S. 4to. Head Quarters of the Virginia Forces. Richmond, June 8, 1861. To Colonel Jubal A. Early.
 "The regiment, nine companies of which are now at the Manassas, will, according to your request, be commanded by yourself, and will be known as the 24th Reg't Va. Volunteers."
- 258 **Lee, Robert E.** A. L. S. 8vo. Lexington, Dec. 26, 1867. To Major Jno. Scott.
- 259 **Lee, Robert E.** A. D. S. in the form of a letter. Small oblong folio. St. Louis, July 2, 1838.
A receipt for \$15.000 on account of "A Pier to give direction to the current of the Miss. near St. Louis."

Lees's Farewell Address to his Army.

- 260 **Lee, Robert E.** Official Copy of his Farewell Address to his Army. Head Quarters, Army of Northern Virginia, April 10, 1865. Certified to by A. A. Gen'l C. Pickett, to Brig.-Genl. Stuart. 4to. Officially endorsed on the back. Somewhat faded and stained.
An interesting historical paper.
 "After years of arduous service marked by unsurpassed courage & fortitude the Army of Northern Virginia has been obliged to yield to overwhelming numbers & resources," &c.
- 261 **Lee, Robert E.** Carte-de-Visit Photograph from Life. Autographed by him. Framed.
- 262 **Lee, Richard Henry.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. A. L. S. folio. Philadelphia, Sept. 1778.
In reference to the action of Congress in the case of Dr. Benkenhout.
- 263 **Legge, George.** Lord Dartmouth. Noted English Admiral. Arrested for treason and died in the Tower. D. S. folio. June 20, 1675. Also signed by Sir Jonas Moore, English Mathematician and Scientist.
- 264 **Leggett, William.** Journalist and Author. A. L. S. 4to. Nov. 6, 1837. To Theodore Sedgwick.
- 265 **Lewes, Geo. H.** Husband of "Geo. Eliot" and Author. A. L. S. on postal card. The Priory, Jan. 25, 1877.

Contains interesting references to his wife in the way of criticising a garbled account of her life printed in the Boston Herald.

- 266 **Lewis, Betty.** General Washington's only sister, who married Fielding Lewis, and whose son, Lawrence Lewis, married Nelly Custis, Washington's adopted daughter. A. L. S. 4to. April 19, 1792. To Genl Washington, with his autograph endorsement on the back, "From Miss Betty Lewis, 19th April, 1792." VERY RARE AND FINE.

An affectionate letter to her brother, Gen. Washington. This is the only letter of Betty Lewis that has come under my observation during the last fifty years.

- 267 **Lincoln, Abraham.** President of the United States. The Emancipator. A. L. S. 4to. Springfield, June 22, 1854. To O. L. Davis, with addressed envelope. VERY FINE.

In reference to a dispute as to the title of the State of Illinois to a lot of ground for railroad purposes, accompanied with a small memorandum in reference to the title, with three lines also in the autograph of Lincoln.

- 268 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. L. S. 8vo. Springfield, Ill., Aug. 14, 1860. To James E. Harvey, with stamped and addressed envelope.

A very fine Private letter relating to his campaign, and characteristic of the man's sterling honesty.

"PRIVATE. Springfield, Ill., Aug. 14, 1860.
James E. Harvey, Esq.,

My dear Sir,

Yours of the 9th inclosing the Spalding letter, is received. As to our *uneasy* friends in New York, (if there be such) all that can be said is '*Justice and fairness to all.*' More than this has not been, and can not be, said to any.

Whether you go to Tennessee must depend upon your own judgment—I expect to be constantly here; and I shall be much pleased to see you at any time.

Yours very truly,

A. Lincoln."

- 269 **Lincoln, Abraham.** L. S. small 8vo. Springfield, Oct. 29, 1860. To Chas. G. Dill.

"Dear Sir

Herewith I send you my autograph, which you request.

Yours Truly

A. Lincoln.'

- 270 **Lincoln, Abraham.** Autograph Endorsement, signed, on an A. L. S. of John A. Dahlgren, distinguished American naval officer and the inventor of the famous Dahlgren gun. 3 pages, 4to. Jan. 28, 1862.

An interesting and important historical document. Dahlgren's letter reads:

"Memorandum for his Excellency the President of the U. S. :

The present organization of the Navy Bureau is not suited to present necessities.

The practice and custom of the office make it purely administrative, whereas the head of the Department should himself participate in the various operations and be present personally as far as circumstances permit.* * * *

There should also be a corps of Inspectors to supervise the practical details at the Foundaries and Navy Yards.

The Secretary of the Navy in his Report upon the Meeting of Congress on the 4th of July last struck out the general features of the new arrangement and recommended it to you.

The Chairman of Naval Affairs in the Senate embodied the same in a Bill which he presented to the Senate during the Session ; it was referred to the Naval Committee and there remains, and may be forgotten until some exigency again brings it under consideration.

I would urge its immediate adoption."

Lincoln's endorsement is as follows:

"Capt. Dahlgren gave his views in this letter at my request. I have so much confidence in him on Naval matters that I enclose it to you as Chairman of the Naval Committee.

Jan. 28, 1862.

A. Lincoln."

Emancipation Proclamation Signed by Abraham Lincoln.

- 271 **Lincoln.** Printed Broadside of the Emancipation Proclamation. "By the President of the United States, a Proclamation." Washington, Jan. 1st 1863. Signed in the autograph by Abraham Lincoln, as President; Wm. H. Seward, as Secretary of State; and Jno. G. Nicolay, Private Secretary to the President. Large folio.

Very rare. Only a few of these were issued. Signed in the autograph of Lincoln.

- 272 **Lincoln, Abraham.** Autograph Endorsement of 13 lines, signed, dated Sept. 11, 1861, on the back of a letter from Allen A. Burton, Minister to Columbia; dated Sept. 9, 1861. To President Lincoln.

Burton asks the appointment of A. H. Markland as Paymaster in the Army. In Lincoln's endorsement, he says:

"I have before said, and now repeat, that by the within, and other sources of information, I have no doubt of the fitness and worthiness of Mr. Markland to be a Paymaster, and I desire his appointment if it can consistly be made.

Sep. 11, 1861.

A. Lincoln."

- 273 **Lincoln, Abraham.** Parchment. D. S. in full folio. Washington, Feb. 26, 1863. Signed, also by Edwin M. Stanton. Commission as paymaster.

- 274 **Lincoln, Abraham.** Autograph Document. Folio. March 12, 1839. Signed by his partner in the firm-name of Stuart & Lincoln.

An interpleader in the case of Gridley vs. Low, in the Sangamore Circuit Court. The whole body of the document is in the hand of Lincoln.

- 275 **Lincoln, Abraham.** A. D. S. "Lincoln & Herndon," 4to. March 20, 1854.

A legal paper. Lewis and others vs. Replication. Lewis and others.

Chandler's Silhouette Portrait of Lincoln.

- 276 **Lincoln, Abraham.** Original Lincoln Portrait. Unpublished drawing made in Richmond, April 6, 1865. Drawing in India ink, in the form of a silhouette bust, profile to right, with inscription beneath, "Drawn from life by Capt. Ralph Chandler, at Richmond, Va., April 6, 1865." In contemporary gilt frame, with mat, on which is written a quotation from Lincoln's second Inaugural speech. From Daniel Huntington Collection.

A remarkable and most interesting portrait and, there is little doubt, the last drawing made of the President, as eight days later he was assassinated.

Captain Ralph Chandler was Commander of the war steamer "Maumee," in which he participated at the capture of Fort Fisher. Many naval vessels were in the James River at the time of Lincoln's visit to Richmond.

- 277 **Lindsay, George F.** Colonel in the War of 1812. A. L. S. 4to, 2 pages. Washington, May 17, 1823. To Major Worth.

- 278 **Livermore, George.** Antiquary and Author. A. L. S. 8vo, 3 pages. Boston, May 27, 1852.

Interesting letter, expressing his admiration of the writings of Alice Cary.

- 279 **Livingston, Edward.** Secretary of State. Minister to France. Senator. Two A. L. S. 4to. Washington, March 22, 1826, and March 19, 1830. 2 pieces

- 280 **Logan, James.** Colonial Governor of Penna. and Chief Justice. Autograph Manuscript, 3 pages, folio.

This is an autograph draft of Logan's plea to the People of Pennsylvania in behalf of Wm. Penn, his government and his rights, against the aspersions of Geo. Keith. He narrates the sacrifices Penn has made for the Colony, and appeals to the people to do him justice. A FINE HISTORICAL PAPER.

- 281 **Long, Stephen H.** The noted explorer of the Rocky Mountains and the Sources of the Mississippi. Inventor. A. L. S. 4to, 3 pages. Cincinnati, May 31, 1844.

Fine letter on the subject of patents for some of his inventions.

- 282 **Longfellow, Henry W.** Eminent Poet. Autograph Poem of 4 lines, signed, dated Cambridge, Sept. 18, 1849.

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of Time."

- 283 **Louis XVI.** King of France and Friend of America. D. S. folio, 1779. *Fine.*

- 284 **Lowry, Robert.** Hymn Writer. Autograph Musical Score, signed, "Shall we gather at the River." Oblong.

Book from Thomas Lynch's Library, with His Autograph on Title and Inside of Cover.

- 285 **Lynch, Thomas.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence, and one of the rarest names in that galaxy. Signature on the inside of cover and on the title page of a volume, entitled Dialogues on the Uses of Foreign Travel; considered as a Part of An English Gentleman's Education, between Lord Shaftsbury and Mr. Locke. By the Editor of Moral and Political Dialogues. London, 1764. 8vo, half-bound, binding cracked, in levant solander drop case.

On the inside of cover the patriot has written his name, "Thomas Lynch, 1770;" on the fly-leaf he has written the Latin quotation, "Fantoribus Præceptionibus;" and on the title is signature, "T. Lynch, Junr."

When we take into consideration that Thomas Lynch's autograph is next to Button Gwinnett, the signer, the rarest name among that band of patriots to obtain, and that the few complete sets of the signers to the Declaration in the hands of collectors, contain only a mere signature on a scrap of paper cut from the title of a book, and that many of these were only "Lynch" and "T. Lynch," you will then realize what a treasure is here being offered to you. You are not only getting his signature, but getting it twice, once signed in full, "Thomas Lynch," a form in which I never saw it, and I have been at the helm over fifty years, and the second time, "T. Lynch, Junr.," which precludes any possibility of a doubt ever being raised as to its genuineness. This book has been inspected and passed upon by two noted experts, Mr. Simon Gratz, the highest authority in the country, and by Mr. Walter R. Benjamin of New York, who, both, pronounce it unhesitatingly to be Thomas Lynch, Junior's writing on the fly-leaf and his signature on the inside of cover and on the title, and it may just be possible that my own opinion may be valued by some few. I have no doubt in the matter at all, and pronounce them to be the two finest signatures of Lynch I ever saw, and the one on the title simply a gem. Those who are making up a set of the signers can never hope to get as fine a one again, and those who already own the signature of Lynch can improve their set by purchasing this. Don't ask what it is worth, buy it, and that will establish its value. The golden opportunity is here, embrace it.

- 286 **McKinley, William.** President of the United States. A. L. S. in pencil, 8vo. March 17, 1882.
- 287 **Macready, Wm. C.** Popular English Tragic Actor. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Bath, May 3, 1850.
A pathetic letter, on the loss of his child, to his friend Ruggles.
- 288 **Macready, Wm. C.** A. L. S. 3 pages, 16mo. Aug. 16, 1839. To Mr. Cattermole, with portrait.
- 289 **Madison, James.** President of the United States. A. L. S. 4to. July 16, 1828. To his wife.

- 290 **Manuel, Louis Pierre.** Noted French revolutionist. Partisan of Danton. Guillotined. L. S. 4to. Paris, 21 Mai l'an 4 de la Liberté. To the President of the Committee of the Section of the Temple. *Very fine.*
- 291 **Martin, Ephraim.** Colonel in the Revolutionary war. L. S. 4to, 2 pages. Springfield, June 25, 1780. To Gen. Washington, testifying to the good character of a man charged with harboring spies.

Document Signed by Mary, Queen of Scots.

- 292 **Mary Stuart.** Queen of Scots. The unfortunate rival of Queen Elizabeth, who caused her to be executed. Velum D. S. *Marie R.* Oblong 4to, no date. Countersigned on the back by her unfortunate husband Lord Darnley. EXCESSIVELY RARE AND FINE.
- 293 **Massanet, Jules.** Famous French Actor. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Oct. 14, 1902, with translation.
- 294 **Massachusetts Note.** The Manufactory Bill for 3 pence. Dated Sept. 9, 1740. Signed by Samuel Adams (Signer of the Declaration of Independence), Robert Hale, and John Choate.
Excessively rare. This bill was issued by a Society whose scheme was to redeem them with goods they manufactured.
- 295 **Meyerbeer, Giacomo.** Celebrated German Composer. A. L. S. 8vo, no date.
- 296 **Miles, Col. Dixon H.** Commanded at Harper's Ferry, which post he surrendered to the Confederacy. Killed by shell shortly afterwards. L. S. 4to. Fort Gibson, Jan. 26, 1835.
- 297 **Miller, Joaquin.** "The Poet of the Sierras." Autograph Manuscript, signed, 8 pages, folio, entitled "In a Hawaiian Convent."
- 298 **Monroe, James.** President of the United States. Author of the "Monroe Doctrine." Autograph Manuscript, 2 1-3 pages, folio.
A highly important historical paper on the eve of the War of 1812, in which he reviews and combats Lord Castlereagh's argument on the right of impressment.
"The manner of Ld Castlereagh's replies to Mr. Russell's propositions, merits particular attention. In his letter of August 29th he

urges as a principal objection to the proposed armistice, that the British gov't should be required to suspend the practice of impressments, on the assurance only of the American gov't, that a law should be passed to prohibit the employment of British seamen, in the American service. Fortunately this objection had been anticipated and the ground of it removed, in the second letter to Mr. Russell, bearing date on the 27thth of July. Lord Castlereagh was then driven to the necessity, either, of meeting the proposition, & of rejecting it, in direct terms, or of resorting to some evasive shift to get rid of it. He took the latter course. * * * The U States was therefore now called on to abandon, perhaps for ever, their fellow citizens to the mercy of the British cruisers, or to support the right of their flag & the independence of their country, with that firmness which becomes the descendants of those illustrious patriots who achieved it."

Monroe Resists the British Invasion of Penobscot.

299 **Monroe, James.** President of the United States. Promulgated the "Monroe Doctrine." L. S. War Department, Nov. 14, 1814. To Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn, with postscript in Monroe's hand.

An important historical letter in reference to measures being taken to resist the British invasion of the Penobscot Country (Maine). Letters of Monroe, written as Secretary of War, are very unusual, as he acted in that capacity for only a short period. A postscript to the letter is entirely in Monroe's autograph.

"The President proposes to set on foot an expedition very important to the welfare of these States. The object of it is the expulsion of the British troops from that portion of our territory in Maine which they have dared to invade. This is believed not only a practicable but an easy attainment provided it be managed, in the preparatory steps, with discretion and executed with promptitude, activity and boldness. I will unfold to you the means by which this end is to be accomplished & the part you are to take in it.

It is understood that the enemy have taken possession of all the Country east of Penobscot river and that their force is not very considerable.

An equal force of American troops will, it is believed, be adequate to the object; if not, larger force will be destined to it. It may perhaps be improper to take any portion of the regular force from Boston. This, however, will be submitted to your discretion and you are at liberty to apply any other part of the regular force in your district. The remaining force must be made up of militia and volunteers, which, it is presumed, may be easily collected in that quarter. To

you it is confided to make the arrangements for collecting this force and for carrying this expedition into effect. The command of it, the President desires, may be committed to Brig. General Miller, on whom it is intended to confer soon the full grade. You may authorize him, under the act of 1795, to call for any portion of the militia that may be necessary, making the call directly on the Corps without an intervention of the State's authority, notifying the same to the Governor at one time. If volunteers are accepted, they may appoint their own officers, with the approbation of Gen. Miller. If found necessary, or useful, a part of this force may be raised in New Hampshire.

I shall transmit to you by tomorrow's mail 100,000 dollars in Treasury notes to defray the expenses of this expedition. I wish them to be deposited in some bank as a security to obtain such advances as may be necessary to set on foot this expedition. To sell them at this time at a loss when we daily expect an important change in favor of public credit must be avoided. I hope you will find no difficulty in obtaining on such deposits all the money that may be wanted.

P. S. Treasury notes will not answer. Bank notes as near to Boston as possible will be furnished in a few days. You will therefore proceed in completing your arrangements. *Act with secrecy.*"

- 300 Monroe, James. A. L. S. 4to. July 29, 1816, with several clippings pasted on the margin.

Historical Letter of James Monroe on the Subject of the Defence of the Eastern Frontier in the War of 1812.

- 301 Monroe, James. L. S. 4to, 7 pages. War Department, Oct. 5, 1814.

A letter of great interest, written to the Governor of Connecticut, on the conduct of the war. Its length precludes giving more than a single extract.

"If a State could call out the Militia and subject the United States to the expense of supporting them at its pleasure, the National authority would cease as to that important object and the Nation be charged with expenses in the measures producing which the National Government had no agency and over which it could have no control. This however, though a serious objection to such a construction, is not the most weighty. By taking the defence of the State into its own hands and out of those of the General Government, a policy is introduced on the tendency of which I forbear to comment. I shall remark that if a close union of the States and a harmonious cooperation between them and the General Government are at any time necessary for the preservation of their independence and of those inestimable liberties which were achieved by the valor and blood of our ancestors, that period may be considered as having arrived."

- 302 **Moore, Sir John.** The Celebrated English General who lost his life at Corunna, Jan. 16, 1809, and whose death has been commemorated by the poet Wolfe in a beautiful and popular ode. A. L. S. 4 pages, 4to. Norwich, July 7, 1785. To Peter Stuyvesant.

The letter is an interesting episode on the cost of living in New York when under the rule of the British army. Moore was at that time Deputy Commissary General, and he narrates the trouble he has with a Mr. Van Zandt, who claims Moore owes him more rent than Moore thinks his due.

"I occupied it 2 years and 9 mo, and paid Government £150, and I offered to give Mr Van Zandt £170 more. in the name of Heaven and common sense, does any body living suppose £320 was not sufficient for any part of the House, occupied as the remainder was by British and Hessian Officers and Soldiers besides two rooms kept as Military Stores, Subject to all the Dirt and filth of hundreds of Soldiers to go and come as they pleased."

A Short History of the American Revolution by by Col. George Morgan.

- 303 **Morgan, George.** Distinguished Officer in the American Revolution. Commanded at the frontier post, Fort Pitt. Two remarkable A. L. S. covering seven (7) closely-written folio pages, dated from Fort Pitt, April 24, 1777, and April 26, 1778, respectively and addressed to Don Bernardo de Galvez, Spanish Governor of Louisiana.

It is doubtful if two more interesting letters of any actor in the great drama of the Revolution were ever offered for sale than the two here described. For the letters contain a detailed chronological narrative of all the important military events from the beginning of the Revolution up to the date of the second letter in 1778. Beginning with the Battle of Bunker Hill the letters recount such great historic events as the evacuation of Boston, the capture of New York and the battles in the vicinity of that city, Washington's campaigns in New Jersey, including the crossing of the Delaware, the battle of Trenton, the battle of Princeton, the capture of Philadelphia and the Northern Campaign, terminating with the surrender of Burgoyne at the decisive battle of Saratoga.

Many of these events are described in detail, the strategy explained and the losses in killed, wounded and prisoners given. It is safe to say that few letters of soldiers of the Revolution are extant referring at once to so many important

episodes of the war. The letters were occasioned by the writer's desire to interest the Spanish Governor in the American cause and, if possible, to obtain his assistance and co-operation in various ways, even to the extent of securing information regarding the strength of the British at Pensacola with a view to an attack on that post.

I quote a portion of the first letter to show how completely Col. Morgan has covered the ground, with details of the trials and tribulations of Gen. Washington, with his undrilled army, battling against the flower of the British army and coming off victorious:

"Hostilities commenced at Boston in April, 1775, on which an American Army was assembled who blockaded that Town till April, 1776, when the British Army evacuated it without ever having made but one considerable sally in which they lost about 1000 Men, tho' they gained & kept possession of the Ground they fought for. This was an advantageous Post called Bunker's Hill. The American Militia lost about 300 Men but were not molested in their retreat.

The British Army when they evacuated Boston were about 8000 strong. They were convoyed to Halifax by ten Men of War, where they waited till June for Reinforcements from England, Ireland, Germany & Gibraltar, so that by their arrival my Lord General Howe were enabled to attack New York in August, 1776, with 20,000 Men (Land Forces) with a Fleet of 20 Men of War—some of them as high as 74 Gun Ships. They got possession of New York in September, General Washington having evacuated it & withdrawn all the Military Stores. We lost in the different Attacks & Skirmishes about 600 men killed & near as many taken. The loss of the British was also pretty considerable but not so great as ours in the Field, tho' double in their Camp by Sickness. General Washington, who had an Army of Volunteers who were relieved or discharged every few months, was obliged to withdraw about 15 miles from New York where he disputed the Ground with the British Troops till December, with various Success on both sides. In that Month we lost a Post where near 2000 of our Men were made Prisoners 12 miles from New York; the loss of the British Troops sustained there was inconsiderable. This & the times of most of the American Troops Enlistments being expired, General Washington with the small remains of his Army was constrained to retreat before General Howe all the way from New York to Trenton on Delaware which he cross'd & the Enemy took possession of with ten thousand Men. Here they limited their progress not thinking it safe to proceed to Philadelphia until the Navigation should be free from Ice & therefore cantoned their Troops at Burlington, Trenton, Princeton and other Villages for Winter Quarters. But General Washington and Monsieur Du Rochfermoy being reinforced by some Militia from Philadelphia crossed the Delaware in a very stormy Night,

December 26th, surprised Trenton & took 918 Hessian Prisoners without the loss of a single Man. The River being full of driven Ice at Burlington prevented General Cadwalader surprising that Post.

This Stroke however obliged the British Troops to collect again at Brunswick. Their main Body advanced to attack General Washington near Trenton January 3d. He stood his Ground that day & both Armies prepared for a general Engagement the next day. Near midnight General Washington had all his Fires fresh kindled to deceive the Enemy &, decamping in silence, took a private Road round the British Troops. At break of day he attack'd the Enemy's Rear consisting of three Regiments at Princeton, defeated & took many Prisoners. He then proceeded as far toward New York as Morris Town which obliged the whole British Army which was double the number of his to retreat precipitately & collect themselves at Brunswick where they now remain cooped up & narrowly watch'd by General Washington who, the ensuing Campaign will have an Army of so considerable strength, enlisted for the whole War, as will be nearly equal, if not superior, to the British Troops, beside the Militia to act occasionally. In the course of the Winter's Campaign we met with no loss except of General Lee, who was taken Prisoner, & General Mercer, who was kill'd, but we gained many advantages. From Christmas to the 1st of February we took 2657 Officers & Soldiers Prisoners," &c.

- 304 **Morris, Robert.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. A. L. S. 4to, 2 pages. Manheim, April 26, 1778. Lamenting the loss of Capt. Nicholas Biddle, of the Continental Navy.

"I am truly concerned for poor Capt. Biddle's misfortune. How unlucky our navy has been of late: but we must keep up our spirits and try again."

- 305 **Morris, Robert.** A. L. S. 4to, 4 pages, Philadelphia, June 20, 1777, entirely in the handwriting of Robert Morris, and signed Willing, Morris & Co.; and L. S. 4to, 4 pages, Phila., Sept. 27, 1776, similarly signed. Interesting letters to William Bingham, relating to the commercial enterprises in which they were engaged. 2 pieces

- 306 **Morris, Robert.** A. L. S. large folio. April 29, 1798. To John Nicholson, with address and small hole from breaking of seal.

An interesting letter on his intricate affairs.

- 307 **Morton, John.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Autograph Survey, signed, large folio. Sept. 30, 1761.

- 308 **Morton, John.** D. S. folio. Sept. 2, 1776.

The commission of Alex. Matthews, Lieutenant in the flying camp.

- 310 **Mosby, John S.** The Celebrated Confederate Guerilla Chieftain. A. L. S. 4to. Washington, Nov. 24, 1875.
- 311 **Muller, F. Max.** Eminent German Orientalist. A. N. S. on Postal Card. Oxford, Feb. 4, 1900; and A. N. S., with initials on Postal Card, no date. 2 pieces
- 312 **Napoleon, Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte, Prince.** Son of Jerome Bonaparte and cousin of the Emperor Napoleon III. Known by the sobriquet of "Plon-Plon." L. S. 4to. Oct. 16, 1857. *Very fine.*
- 313 **Noailles, Louis Marie, Vicomte de.** French Officer in the American Revolutionary War. Brother-in-law of Lafayette. Mortally wounded in a sea fight near Havanna. A. L. S. 8vo. July 6, 1795.
- 314 **Ogle, Alexander.** M. C. from Penna. Noted for his eccentricities and his devotion to Gen. Andrew Jackson. A. L. S. 4to. Harrisburg, Feb. 4, 1824.

Union Civil War Orderly Book.

- 315 **Orderly Book** of a portion of the Union Army in the Civil War, from July 25, 1861, to Jan. 21, 1864. 403 pages, folio, sheep.
- This interesting Orderly Book is written in a clear and beautiful hand, the period, 1861-1864, covering many of the most important campaigns in the Civil War. Besides the special orders, it contains many copies of important letters from the commanding officers, conveying reports of the Battle of Chancellersville and the Battle of Gettysburg, with lists of the killed and wounded, as well as reports of many minor engagements. The first General Order is dated Head Qrs. 3^d Bri. gade, Bush Hill. July 25, 1861, and signed Lieut. D. H. Buel. Many of the orders were issued from Birney's Brigade. The latter part of the book is taken up with an interesting military history of the writer.*
- 316 **Paca, William.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Vellum D. S. 1 page, oblong folio. June 2, 1785-
Scarce. Deed of land, with pendant seal, signed as Governor of Maryland; signed also by John Rogers, Chancellor of Maryland.

Thomas Paine's Plan for Encouraging Internal Prosperity.

- 317 Paine, Thomas. The Great Revolutionary Patriot. Author of "The Rights of Man." A. L. S. 4to. Rue du Theatre francais, 12 Thermidor, year 8, with autograph manuscript, 4 pages, 4to, entitled "Plan for Encouraging Internal Prosperity."

A remarkable paper. The manuscript which accompanies this letter is one of his most noted essays, and it is very seldom that a complete manuscript like this is offered for sale. I quote the letter:

"Dear Sir,

I send you a sketch of a Plan that I believe is new in this Country. *The idea originated with Franklin.* This is sufficient to procure it attention. I have done no more than apply it to the circumstances France is now in. The letter addressed to Sir Robert Smith is in answer to one he wrote to Mr Millbank respecting the Iron Bridge at Sunderland. I send it because it is referred to in the plan and also a perspective painting of the Bridge.

As for myself I have no object in view in this Country otherwise than I crave its prosperity. My intention is to return to America as soon as I can cross the sea in safety. The letter to Sir Rob^t and the view of the Bridge I shall want again. The plan I make you a present of, wishing you would endeavor to bring it into practice, which is the only motive I have in sending it.

Yours with esteem,

Thomas Paine."

At the bottom of the letter the recipient has written a short answer to the same, but without signature.

Thomas Paine's Copy.

- 318 Paine, Thomas. Piscatorus (Johanus). Commentarii in Omnes Libros Novi Testamenti. Quarto, newly bound in full brown morocco, blind tooled, original board covers bound in doublure, uncut. 1613.

Thomas Paine's copy, with his autograph inscription on inside of front cover, "Thomas Paine, Liber Suus," and on the title-page, "Thomas Paine, His Book, Sept. 25." In early life, prior to coming to America, Paine was for a time a dissenting preacher in England, and it was probably at this period that the present volume was used by him. In view of Paine's later proclivities in matters of religion the volume is unusually interesting. The title-page has been somewhat injured at the edge, but has been very neatly restored.

A Remarkable Letter of John Howard Payne.

- 319 **Payne, John Howard.** Distinguished American Dramatist and Poet. Author of "Home, Sweet Home." A. L. S. 29 pages, 4to. London, Sept. 2, 1816. To Henry Harris, Manager of Covent Garden Theatre. Bound, with portraits, in three-quarters red morocco, gilt top.

One of the most interesting and undoubtedly the longest letter of the Author of "Home, Sweet Home" ever offered for sale. Payne's precocity was unusual; although he was but twenty-four years old at the time he wrote this letter, he was already famed as an actor and dramatist. Over three years before, in 1813, he had made his debut on the London stage as "Young Norval," and for nearly a score of years thereafter he pursued a career of considerable success abroad as an author, actor and manager.

In this most interesting letter he communicates to Henry Harris, the famous manager of the Covent Garden Theatre, whom he has been representing in Paris, a detailed account of his negotiations with the famous actor, Talma, (with whom he was a great favorite). M. Frederic, the dramatist, M. Bursay, the inventor of mechanical devices for the stage, and with others. He also reviews ten new French plays and discusses them as to their adaptability to the English stage.

The letter is of such length that space permits but a brief excerpt from it, Payne's account of his unsuccessful attempt to induce Talma to appear on the English stage:

"On the night of my arrival in Paris, I took a cabriolet and went to Talma, then at his villa about twenty miles in the country. I communicated to him your offer of playing at Covent Garden Theatre at £100 per night. He acknowledged he was highly flattered by it, & begged me to express his warmest thanks for the distinguished compliment; but he said he was too old a man and too diffident of his power of speaking English to venture upon an English stage. He said that every language had a music of intonation peculiar to itself, untranslatable, and not to be articulated by the organs of any other language; that although he might speak English or read English to be understood, still he could not avoid uttering it with the intonation of his native tongue, and that his respect for the English would be ill displayed in presuming to offer them so feeble an interpreter of their illustrious poets," &c.

Although signed "J. H. P." at the end, Payne's name in full, "John Howard Payne," occurs several times elsewhere in the letter.

The Bill of Sale of Peale's Baltimore Museum.

- 320 Peale, Rembrandt. Eminent Portrait Painter. D. S. folio. Oct. 31, 1828.

The Bill of Sale to Rubens Peale, of New York, for the Peale's Museum at Baltimore. The price paid was \$28,809.

- 321 Penn, Richard. Colonial Governor of Pa. A. L. S. 4to, 2 pages. March 16, 1772.

Draft of his message to the Assembly of Pa.

- 322 Penn, William. Proprietor and Founder of Pennsylvania. Parchment D. S. folio. Philadelphia, May 18, 1684, endorsed on the back by Patrick Robinson.

A Deed of Land, with fine signature.

- 323 Penn, William, of Pennsylvania. Great grandson of the founder of Pennsylvania. A. L. S. 4to, 2 pages. Easton, Penna., April 5, 1812. To Benj. R. Morgan, expressing his anxiety to adjust certain business matters, on account of the present lowering aspect of public affairs.

"Without being very *malignant*, perhaps as Proprietary I may be permitted to congratulate the Pennsylvania farmers on their closed Ports, and the glorious exchange of the yoke of my Quit Rents for the sable of taxes adequate to meet the secret services of Mr. Madison, and to purchase Count de Crillon's Estate for Mr. Henry."

- 324 Penrose, Joseph. Colonel of the 10th Penna. Regiment, Continental line, in the Revolutionary War. L. S. folio. To the Council of Safety of Pa. Also signed by Major Samuel Benezet, of the same regiment.

Manuscript of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps' Burglars in Paradise.

- 325 Phelps, Elizabeth Stuart (The Daughter). Noted American Author, wrote "The Gates Ajar." The Original Autograph Manuscript. 147 pages. folio, of her famous story, entitled, "Burglars in Paradise," with an A. L. S. in reference to the publication of the work, the whole enclosed in neat buckram folders and drop case.

- 326 Philadelphia Assembly. Printed Card of Invitation, dated Oct., 1772. To Miss Becky Redman for the Season. Mr. Ingles and Mr. Hamilton, Directors; and Card of Invitation to Miss Newell, dated 1785. C. Petit, W. Macpherson, and W. Jackson, Managers. *Very rare.* 2 pieces *Philadelphia's most exclusive gatherings.*

- 327 **Pickens, Francis W.** The plucky Governor of South Carolina, who ordered the firing on Fort Sumter. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Head Qrs., Columbus, Aug. 4, 1862. To Gen. Hardee.

Accepting Genl. Hardee's resignation, who had accepted the responsibility of raising a legion for the protection of the State at a critical period, and having fulfilled his mission, the Governor thanks him for his efficient and patriotic service.

Timothy Pickering to James Monroe, Minister to France, on the Subject of the Jay Treaty with Great Britain.

- 328 **Pickering, Timothy.** Secretary of State in Washington's Administration. L. S. 4to, 11 pages. Department of State, Sept. 12, 1795. To James Monroe, Minister to France.

A letter of extreme historical interest, wholly on the subject of the treaty negotiated by Mr. Jay with Great Britain, which was assailed with furious denunciations by the Democratic party, but was ratified against an unexampled opposition. NO MORE NOTABLE STATE PAPER HAS EVER BEEN OFFERED FOR SALE.

- 329 **Pierce, Franklin.** President of the United States. A. L. S. 4to. Concord, Jan. 31, 1846.

Poe's Characteristic Letter.

- 330 **Poe, Edgar Allan.** One of the most Eminent American Poets. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Philadelphia, Sept., 1842. To F. W. Thomas, with address. *Very fine.*

An unusual and extraordinary letter, which the peruser can read between the lines of.

"I am afraid you will think that I keep my promises but indifferently well, since I failed to make my appearance at Congress Hall on Sunday, and I now, therefore, write to apologize. The will to be with you was not wanting—but, upon reaching home on Saturday night, I was taken with a severe chill, and fever & the latter keeping me company all next day, I found myself too ill too venture out, but nevertheless would have done so had I been able to obtain the consent of all parties. As it was I was quite in a quandry, for we keep no servant and no messenger could be procured in the neighborhood, I contented myself with the reflection that you would not think it necessary to wait for me very long after 9 o'clock, and that you were not quite as implacable in your resentments as myself. I was much in

hope that you would have made your way out in the afternoon. Virginia & Mrs. C. were much grieved at not being able to bid you farewell.

I perceive by Du Solle's paper that you saw him. He announced your presence in the City on Sunday. in very handsome terms.

I am about going on a pilgrimage this morning to hunt up a Copy of 'Clinton Bradshaw' & will send it to you as soon as procured.

Excuse the brevity of this letter, for I am still very unwell & believe me most gratefully & sincerely your friend."

Poe's Original Manuscript of "The Domain of Arnheim."

- 331 Poe, Edgar Allan. The Original Manuscript of his noted short story, entitled "The Domain of Arnheim," with his signature written in imitation of type, "Edgar A. Poe."

This valuable and intensely interesting literary manuscript is written in the author's well known and beautiful and distinct hand. It is in two small rolls, in the manner in which he was in the habit of sending his manuscript to the printer, composed of 31 pieces of paper, 4 in. wide x 10 in. deep (some few of a smaller size) attached together on two long sheets and then rolled. The title is on a loose sheet and has a short poem under the inscription, viz.:

"THE DOMAIN OF ARNHEIM"

BY EDGAR ALLAN POE

"The garden like a lady fair was cut
That lay as if she slumbered in delight,
And to the open skies her eyes did shut,
The azure fields of Heaven were 'sembled right
In a large round set with the flowers of light
The flowers de luce and the round sparks of dew
That hung upon their azure leaves did shew
Like twinkling stars that sparkle in the evening blue.

Giles Fletcher."

This story was published in the Colombian Magazine of March, 1847. The tale embodies and develops "The Landscape Garden," which was published in Snowden's Lady's Magazine, in Oct., 1842, and which was afterwards incorporated in the present tale of "The Domain of Arnheim."

It is a beautiful example of Poe's literary talent. Unfortunately it lacks one page or rather one piece which compose one of the rolls.

332 Poe, Clemm, Mrs. Maria. Mother-in-Law of Edgar Allan Poe. A. L. S. 4 pages, 8vo. Baltimore, Dec. 12, 1864.

A pathetic letter, mentioning Poe, and how she had given all his letters and manuscripts in her possession to friends who wanted a specimen of the great poet's writing. I quote the letter in full as an interesting contribution to the memory of the author of "The Raven."

"My very dear Friend :

I received yours of the 8th and I assure you the money enclosed (tho so much needed) did not gratify me as much as your kind sympathy. Oh, how grateful to my desolate heart is a kind word ! When you again see Mr. Lewis thank him most sincerely for me ; tell him I will be so much pleased if he will write to me I am very happy to hear he is well and in good spirits. I am now writing with a large blister on my chest, which will be an apology for this brief letter. I have not anything of Eddie's but a few mutilated letters. I have been obliged in many instances to send part of those most cherished letters to kind friends who wished to have something he had written. Mrs. John P. Kennedy called on me a short time since, at the request of her husband, to solicit me for some of his manuscript, but alas ! I have nothing more of his to give. Mr. Longfellow wrote to me a short time ago for two of his autographs as he wished to send them to a distinguished lady in Europe. I was obliged to get them from a friend as all that I had was given away. If my loved ones can look down from Heaven they will thank and bless you for your kindness to the mother whom they so much loved. Do not for one moment think that I wish to impose on your generosity, but if you can interest a few of your friends to send me a couple of bottles of wine and a few oranges, or anything you think will be proper for a poor invalid I will be truly thankful. Oh, since I have been suffering so much, how much I have wished for some little delicacy ; for the food I get here is extremely plain and very little of it. While I was in Virginia Mr. Lewis sent me a box of oranges which did me so much good. Perhaps you can prevail on him to contribute to the charity for his old friend. I do not wish you to give one cent towards it ; I know you have not the means altho I am convinced you have the heart. One of the ladies here will go out today and get me some flannel as the Physicians have ordered and every time I see it I will pray to God to bless the kind donors. I suppose you will scarcely credit me when I tell you I often suffer for a cup of green tea. I cannot drink the miserable stuff they have here. Every article is so enormously high, but I suppose they cannot afford to furnish us with better. But, dear friend, I so much hope I will soon be where all my wants will be supplied and without money or without price. I hope I am ready to go when the good God calls me. If you succeed in getting me a small box of anything to add to my comfort, direct as you do the letters. Write soon to yours sincerely,

M. Clemm."

**Original Autograph Manuscript of Pope's
"An Essay on Man."**

- 333 **Pope, Alexander.** Original Autograph Manuscript of his Immortal Poem, "An Essay on Man," the First Three Books. Entirely in Pope's handwriting, in ink, on forty pages of a quarto blank book, in its original vellum wrappers; the headings of the Poem neatly executed in printing characters and the pages numbered. Enclosed in a crimson levant solander case, with brass clasps.

In a letter to Swift, dated Sept. 14th, 1725, it appears that Pope was already meditating upon his ethical scheme for a system of morality, which resulted in the famous poem, "An Essay on Man." In May, 1730, he was outlining his plan to Spence, and in August, 1731, Bolingbroke announced to Swift that three books were completed, and the fourth in hand. Eighteen months later (in February, 1733), the first three books were printed. The fourth book did not appear till 1734.

Richardson, who proposed to Pope "to make an edition of his works in the manner of Boileau," and who rendered him a great deal of assistance in this project, was presented by Pope with his Original Manuscripts, AMONGST WHICH WAS THE PRESENT ONE. This was not written on old sheets of paper, but was carefully transcribed by Pope into this blank book. The headings characteristically printed in by hand (as in several of his other known MSS.), show that it was intended to be the first clear draft of the poem in its most polished state. On re-correcting the MS., he found comparatively few changes necessary in the earlier part, as compared with the many in the later pages.

Book IV was never in this volume, as is shown by the blank leaves at the end, and was probably not begun at this time. But the first 12 lines of Book II, not in the printed editions, were utilized at the end of Book IV. From the care and beauty of the writing there can be little doubt that Pope intended that this draft should represent the poem in its finality of perfection and, as such, ready for the printer.

- 334 **Porter, David.** Celebrated Commodore. Commanded the Essex. Captured the "Alert" A. L. S. 4to. June 24, no year.
- 335 **Putnam, Israel.** Distinguished Major-General in the American Revolution. The hero of many romantic ex-

plots. L. S. 1 page, folio. Head Quarters, Highlands. Jan. 22, 1778. To Governor George Clinton. The signature is somewhat defaced by a blot of ink.

Interesting war letter advising Governor Clinton that his supply of lead for the manufacture of cartridges is nearly exhausted and requesting that a fresh supply be immediately sent. Mentions Gen. Washington.

- 336 **Putnam, Israel.** D. S. folio. Hartford, Feb. 13, 1756. Signed also by Seth Paine, Jr., Theophilus Nichols and John Ledyard. Stained. *Rare.*

- 337 **Pyle, Howard.** Noted Illustrator. A. L. S. 3 pages, 8vo, Wilmington, April 31, 1896.
In reference to a sketch made by him.

- 338 **Quincy, Samuel.** Solicitor-General of the Province of Massachusetts. Noted loyalist. A. L. S. 4to. Boston, Jan. 13, 1772.

- 339 **Ramee, Louise da.** Popular Novelist, who wrote over the pen-name "Ouida." A. L. S. 6 pages, 8vo. April 29, 1903.

Edmund Randolph to James Monroe, Minister to France, on the Subject of the Jay Treaty with Great Britain.

- 340 **Randolph, Edmund.** Secretary of State in Washington's Administration. L. S. 4to, 36 pages. Department of State, June 1, 1795. To James Monroe, Minister to France.

This letter, which is wholly on the subject of the Jay Treaty, has an historical interest even greater than that of the letter of Timothy Pickering, catalogued above. It goes into greater detail of consideration; and, being the work of an eminent lawyer, discusses the questions arising under the treaty in a more authoritative way than that followed by Mr. Pickering. IT IS A MOST IMPORTANT AND VALUABLE STATE PAPER.

- 341 **Reade, Charles.** Celebrated English Novelist. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. Kingsbridge. May 7, no year.

An interesting letter in reference to the dramatization of one of his novels, and who should be the principal actors.

- 342 **Redfield, William C.** Geologist and Meteorologist. A. L. S. 8vo. New York, May 28, 1855. And Henry S. Tanner, Geographer. A. L. S. 4to, May 7, 1836. 2 pieces
- 343 **Revelliere-Lépaux, L. M.** Noted French Revolutionist and Member of the Convention and of the Executive Directory. L. S. 4to. 20 Messidor An 5.
Relative to Gen. [afterwards Marshal] Moncey. Also signed by Carnot, Barras, and Barthelemy, Members of the Executive Directory.
- 344 **Revolutionary War.** Col. John Brooks. A. D. S. double folio. West Point, Oct. 6, 1779.
Inspection return of the 3rd and 4th Mass. Brigades, commanded by Major-General McDougal.
- 345 **Revolutionary War.** Brig.-Gen. Otho Holland Williams. D. S. double folio. Nov. 11, 1780.
Muster Roll of the third company in the second battalion of Col. Williams' regiment of Infantry, serving in the Southern Army of the United States, for the month of October, 1780.
- 346 **Revolutionary War.** Capt. Commandant Joseph Walker. D. S. double folio. Camp near Morris Town, April 29, 1780.
Return of one of the sixteen additional battalions of foot, commanded by Col. Samuel B. Webb.
- 347 **Revolutionary War.** Lieut.-Col. Francis Mentges. D. S. double folio. James Island, Jan. 8, 1783.
Abstract of the Muster of the several Corps and Detachments composing the Southern Army, from the 19th September to the 24th December, 1782.
- 348 **Revolutionary War.** Major Edmund M. Hyrne. D. S. double folio. May 14, 1783.
Inspection Return of the South Carolina line commanded by Major Hyrne.
- 349 **Revolutionary War.** Col. John Green. D. S. double folio. Dec. 8, 1780. Muster Roll of Capt. Bently's company of troops in Col. Green's Detachment. And Lt.-Col. John Brooks. D. S. 4to. April 15, 1782. Victualing Return of the Seventh Mass. regiment. 2 pieces
- 350 **Revolutionary War.** D. S. double folio. May 6, 1782.
Inspection Return of the Second Legion commanded by Col. Elisha Sheldon.

- 351 **Richardson, Samuel.** First English Novelist. Author of "Sir Charles Grandison," &c. A. L. S. 2 pages, 4to. London, Sept. 27, 1758. To "Miss Morris." *Fine and very rare.*

"How greatly does my dear and worthy Miss Morris overrate the Civilities, which our ever-obliging Friend, Mr. Lefevre, by so kindly introducing each to the others acquaintance, enabled me to pay her! To commence an Acquaintance with a Mind so very good, is in every Sense of the Word to commence a Friendship with it. Between Miss Morris and me it could not but be more than even Friendship. A Regard so truly filial could not but engage an Affection on my Side as truly paternal. * * *

As to Length of Acquaintance have not I, who, however, am not hasty in contracting new Friendships, observed often that there are Minds with which one may be better acquainted in a few weeks, than one can with others in a greater number of Years; especially in cases where Self is intirely out of the Question? I have 4 good Girls, by as good a Mother. She and they respect Miss Morris; I knew they would from the first. I flatter myself in their Behalf, that their Esteem is strengthened by a Likeness of Manners, which engages the Affections of worthy Hearts of the same Sex, much more strongly than what is generally done where the others, for Considerations chiefly interested, tho' miscalled Love, is for obtruding its busy Self. * * *

- 352 **Riley, James Whitcomb.** A favorite American Poet. A. L. S. 8vo. Oct. 17, 1899. To Doubleday & McClure Co. in reference to Booth Tarkington.

"Answering your good request of October 11, Booth Tarkington himself is a vertiable 'Gentleman of Indiana.' What he has so engagingly set down as a book in his most worthy native personality, Subtley yet most kindly observant, with a true artists feeling and home-heart, he tells of his home-people as he knows and loves them."

With the letter is a copy of Booth Tarkington's "The Gentleman from Indiana." Published by Doubleday & McClure Co., New York, 1900, being the author's autograph edition. Limited to 1000 copies, signed by Tarkington. This is No. 333.

- 353 **Rittenhouse, David.** Noted Astronomer and Revolutionary Patriot. A. D. S. 4to. March 26, 1788. *Fine.*

- 354 **Rivington, James.** Royalist Printer of New York in the Revolutionary War. Journalist. A. L. S. 4to. New York, May 8, 1797. To Mr. Banyan.

"Doom'd as I am, at an advanced age of life, to a close confinement for debts of large amount on behalf of others, I have many times applied for payment of a small debt due to me from the worthy gentlemen composing the Albany Library Society. * * * Little did I apprehend I should be obliged to address you in a state of great exigence from

the common Jail of a City in which I have passed upwards of six and thirty happy years and am now reduced to real penury."

- 355 **Roberts, Lord.** Celebrated English General. L. S. 4to. Englemere, Sept. 24, 1914. To Capt. Kent.

Thanking him for a present to the Cavalry Reserve Regiment.

"You are facilitating the training of the reenforcements which are needed to support our gallant men at the front."

- 356 **Rochester, Nathaniel.** Pioneer. Founder of the City of Rochester, N. Y. A. L. S. 4to, 2 pages. Hagers Town. July 7, 1794. *Fine and very rare.*

- 357 **Roosevelt, Theodore.** President of the United States L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. Albany, Jan. 26, 1900. To Mr. Osborne.

In answer to Mr. Asborne, who says no man now escapes taxation.

"I absolutely am unable to comprehend how any human being can fail to see that beyond all shadow of doubt, beyond all necessity of discussion or warrant of hearing argument, the present laws do result in gross inequalities of taxation, and many persons escape almost completely paying what they should pay," &c.

- 358 **Roosevelt, Theodore.** L. S. 4to. Oyster Bay, Dec. 28, 1900.

- 359 **Ruschenberger, Wm. S. W.** Eminent Naturalist. A. L. S. 4to. Callao, July 5, 1837. In Spanish. To Don Manuel Carvallo.

- 360 **Rush, Richard.** Secretary of State and of the Treasury. Attorney-General of the U. S. A. L. S. 4to, 5 pages. Washington, Feb. 24, 1813. To John Binns.

"The injustice and terrible oppression which Great Britain has so long exercised upon Irishmen, would indeed well justify the abused natives of the latter country in vindicating themselves in any crime upon any soil, or in any way against their vigorous tyrants; and if the Irish troops she may send to Canada were to turn their arms against her, or come over the lines to a free country ready to protect them, it would be but the reaction of eternal justice upon the most unrelenting cruelty. * * * I shall count upon the absence of all zeal, to say, no more, in the bosoms of all Irishmen who may be made to fight against us. For can they have zeal for such a cause as they fight for, such a master as they serve? No, surely. If they cannot seize the opportunity openly to throw off the shackles that bind them, their muskets will be discharged without wrath, and I would hope, too, whenever possible, without aim."

- 361 **Rutherford, Richard.** Revolutionary patriot of Virginia. A. L. S. folio. April 9, 1781.
 "We are told Cornwallis is 25 miles ahead of Gen. Greene and near navigation. The Britons burning and plundering on the banks of the Potomac as high as Port Tobacco in Maryland. If this be the situation of Lord Cornwallis he will no doubt have aid if need be."
- 362 **Ryle, John C.** Eminent English divine and Author. Bishop of Liverpool. A. L. S. 8vo, 2 pages. Feb. 13, 1858.
- 363 **Salvini, Tommaso.** Celebrated Tragic Actor. A. L. S. 8vo, no date; and A. N. S. 8vo of Dion Boucicault. Oct. 9, 1876. 2 pieces
- 364 **Sampson, W. T.** Rear-Admiral. The would be Hero of Santiago Bay. D. S. 4to. General Order, Boston, Feb. 20, 1900.
- 365 **Sartain, Jno.** Celebrated Engraver. A. L. S. 4to. Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1847. To Geo. B. Ayres.

Lincoln's Account of the Siege of Savannah, Georgia.

- 366 **Savannah, Georgia.** The Original Autograph Manuscript Journal kept by Gen. Benjamin Lincoln from Sept 3 to Oct. 19, 1779. 16 pages, 4to, lacking 11 lines at the close, but accompanied with complete early copy.

This highly important historical document is Gen. Lincoln's detailed account of the unsuccessful siege of Savannah, Georgia, by the combined forces of the Continental Army and the French under Count D'Estaing. He tells how he opened up communications with the French fleet, how the commander, Count D'Estaing, co-operated with him, and narrates the trick that Gen. Prevost played on Count D'Estaing, when the latter ordered him to surrender, by which he gained time to get reinforcements. The journal is too long to quote in full, so I herewith give a few extracts.

"Sept 3 & 4th. In the night between the 3^d & 4th of Sept^r the Governor called on me & informed me that Count D'Estaing was on the Coast with his fleet. in consequence of this intelligence in the morning I desired Col. Laurens to wait on the Count with dispatches & to establish a mode of cooperation with him, but the Vessel being delayed that day his errand was anticipated by the arrival of an officer from the Fleet sent on shore by the Count for the same purpose. Previous to the arrival of the Officers I sent an express to Genl. McIntosh who commanded the Troops at Augusta to march with the greatest

dispatch all the men he could collect in 24 hours after he should receive the information to Ebenezer & to bring down a number of Flats which would facilitate his march as provisions might come in there.

* * * Sept^r 5th. A Plan of cooperation was settled between the confidential Officers (the Vicomte de Fontagne) the Governor, to whom the Count had wrote & myself. We engaged (barring accidents) that one thousand men should be thrown into Georgia on the 11th, that the Count was to land 3000 men at Beulah; Block up the enemy in Port Royal Savannah & send Vessels into the Southern inlet to prevent *them from escaping should they attempt it to Augustine*.

* * * Sept 16th. I left Cherokee Hill early in the morning (with an escort of Horse) to confer with the Count. I did not meet with him till about noon, having been led into a wrong route. just before my arrival he had sent a summons to Genl. Prevost requiring his surrender to the army of France. this I did not know untill I saw Prevost's answer. I then remonstrate to the Count against his summoning them to surrender to the arms of France only, while the Americans were acting in conjunction with him. this matter was soon settled.

* * * In the Afternoon the Count received an answer to his summons in which Prevost required the Count should name the Terms. that he declined & called on Prevost to mention those on which he would surrender. in the evening the Count received a second letter from him purporting that there were so many different Interests to be taken into consideration that it would take some time to mature, the method therefore required a suspension of arms for 24 hours which the Count granted. * * * in the Evening the Count received an answer from Genl Prevost that he had laid their correspondence before the King's Governor and the Military Officers, who were unanimously of opinion that the Town ought to be defended. it appeared that the request of the suspension of arms was only to gain time for Col Maitland to arrive with his troops from Beaufort, who were then on their passage & that day reached Savannah by the way of bloody point."

He then tells of the unsuccessful assault on Savannah, how the Count raised the siege and how he retreated back to Charleston, South Carolina.

Original Illustrated Manuscript of Schiller's "Avanturen des Neuen Telemachs."

- 367 Schiller, Friederich von. The Original Manuscript, with 14 color drawings of a humorous nature (one more than is in the printed version), with 16 pages of Autograph Manuscript, entitled, "Avanturen des Neuen Telemachs, oder Leben und Exsertionem Koerner des decenten, consequenten, piquanten u. s. f., von Hogarth, in schönen illuminierten Kupfern abgefaszt und mit befriedigenden Erklärungen versehen von Winkelmann. Rom. 1786," 4to.

One of the most interesting items of the great national poet of Germany. The work was written under the nom de plume of "Hogarth," and was written when he was 27 years of age. The illustrations are very humorous and in high colors, although crudely drawn. The whole work was reproduced in the last century, and published at Leipzig, in exact facsimile of the above original as to the illustrations, but only contains 13 plates, where there is 14 in the manuscript. A copy of this printed version accompanies this manuscript.

- 368 **Schley, Winfield S.** Rear-Admiral. The Hero of Santiago Bay. L. S. 4to. Washington, April 29, 1887.

Manuscript of Anna Seward's "Monody on Major Andre."

- 369 **Seward, Miss Anna.** An English Author of considerable reputation. The Autograph Manuscript of "Monody on Major André." By Miss Anna Seward (Author of the Elegy on Capt. Cook) To which are added Letters addressed to her, by Major André, in the year 1769. The Second Edition." 40 pages, 4to, full green crushed levant, deckle edges, by Riviere.

This is the original Autograph Manuscript of Miss Seward's noted Monody on the unfortunate Major John André, Adjutant of the British Army, who was executed as a spy in connection with the treason of Benedict Arnold, during our Revolutionary War. It was prepared by Miss Seward for the purpose of publishing a Second Edition. To which she has added full copies of letters to her from Major André. It is written in the plain and beautiful hand of the author, and forms one of the most interesting manuscripts relating to one of the most trying periods of our struggle for freedom.

Superb Copy of the Fourth Folio Shakespeare.

- 370 **Shakespeare, William.** Mr. William Shakespeare's Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies. Published according to the true Original Copies. Unto which is added, Seven Plays, Never before Printed in Folio: viz. Pericles Prince of Tyre. The London Prodigal. The History of Thomas Lord Cromwel. Sir John Oldcastle Lord Cobham. The Puritan Widow. A Yorkshire Tragedy. The Tragedy of Locrine. The Fourth Edition. Engraved frontispiece por-

trait by Martin Droeshout, with Ben Jonson's verses "To the Reader" beneath. Folio, old calf, neatly rebacked.

London: Printed for H. Herringman, &c., 1685

An exceptionally tall, fine and perfect copy of the Fourth Folio, measuring 14 x 8 7-8 inches.

- 371 **Sherman, William T.** One of the most noted Major-Generals in the Civil War. A. L. S. 8vo. Headquarters, Washington, July 31, 1880. To Gen. J. McDowell.

Making detailed arrangements for President Hayes' trip to California.

- 372 **Sherman, Wm. T.** L. S. 8vo. New York, June 2, 1888.

- 373 **Silk Badges.** Washington Temperance Society, with portrait of Washington. Washington Benevolent Society of New Jersey, with portrait of Washington. Bunker Hill Monument, with portrait of Gen. Jos. Warren. 3 pieces

- 374 **Silliman, Benjamin.** Eminent American Naturalist. A. L. S. 4to. New Haven, March 14, 1833.

- 375 **Slavery.** A Pass issued by John Thomson Mason for a run-away slave to return home, and not to be convicted for running away. Dated Nominy, March 15, 1785.

He says in the pass if the slave does not go home "I shall outlive him before I leave the county."

- 376 **Slavery.** Printed Broadside. 50 Dollars Reward for the Apprehension of a Mulatto Boy named Daniel, about 16 years of age, who ran away from the subscriber, Richard Duckett, March 30, 1826. 4to.

An interesting Delaware Broadside.

- 377 **Smith, Rev. Samuel F.** Author of the National Hymn "America." Autograph Copy, signed, of the whole four verses of his celebrated National Hymn, "My Country, 'tis of Thee." Long, 8vo. *Very fine.*

It is seldom that we find an autograph copy of the complete hymn like this.

"My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride.
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring."
&c. &c. &c.

- 378 **Smith, Samuel F.** Autograph Copy of his great National Hymn, "America." 4 verses, signed, 1832-1883, 2 pages, 8vo.

"My country 'tis of thee
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing;
Land where my fathers died,
Land of the pilgrims' pride,
From every mountain side
Let freedom ring."
&c. &c. &c.

- 379 **Sothorn, Edward H.** Distinguished Tragedian. A. L. S. 8vo. Clarendon Hotel, New York.

Gen. Benjamin Lincoln's Journal.

- 380 **South Carolina.** The Original Autograph Manuscript Journal kept by Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, from the time he left Quaker Hill, "in the oblong State of New York," Oct. 3, 1778, till Dec. 1, 1778, having been ordered by Congress to repair to Charleston, South Carolina, to take command of the Southern Department. 19 pages, 8vo.

In this interesting journal he tells where he dined and lodged each day, comments on the people he lodged with, mentions the condition of the roads and the country through which he travelled, &c.

- 381 **South Carolina.** The Journal kept by Major-General Benjamin Lincoln, from the time he left Camp at Quaker Hill, New York, on Oct. 3, on his route to take command of the Southern Department, at Charleston, South Carolina. 5 pages, 4to.

This interesting journal commences:

"October the 3^d 1778 Quaker Hill, Oblong in the State of New York. I received a resolve of Congress directing me to repair immediately to Charles-Town South Carolina and take command in the Southern department. On the 8th I commenced by Journey."

In his narrative he gives rather an interesting account of the Stirling Iron Works, and says that the chain extended across the North River was made there, and that it weighed about fifty ton, and that each link was about two and a half inches square. He then gives rather an interesting observation on the State of New York. The journal is not as complete as the former one, and seems to have been written by one of his aids.

- 382 **South Carolina.** Muster Roll of Capt. Harmon Davis' Company of the South Carolina Continental Regiment of Artillery, Commanded by Owen Roberts. Fort Littleton, Dec. 3, 1778. 2 pages, folio, signed by Capt. Harmon Davis, and others.
- 383 **Spencer, Ambrose.** Eminent Jurist. Chief-Justice of New York. A. L. S. 4to, 2 pages. Nov., 1827. To Benj. F. Butler.
- 384 **Staudigl, Joseph.** Austrian Bass Vocalist. One of the most famous singers of his day. A. D. S. 4to. June 19, 1844.
- 385 **Stedman, Edmund Clarence.** Eminent Poet and Anthologist. A series of A. L. S. 8vo, various dates. 3 pieces
Two of the letters are in reference to the publication of his writings.
- 386 **Stephenson, George.** The Inventor of the Locomotive Engine. The Original Patents granted him by King George the Fourth of Great Britain for an Improvement in Steam Engines. Dated at New Castle upon Tyne, May 18, 1822. Signed by Geo. Stephenson. Vellum, double folio.
- 387 **Stevens, Alexander H.** Eminent Surgeon of New York. A. L. S. 4to. New York, April 16, 1847.

**Original Autograph Manuscript of Stevenson's
"Amateur Emigrant" and "Across the
Plains."**

- 388 **Stevenson, Robert Louis.** The Original Autograph Manuscript of his Famous Autobiographical Work, "The Amateur Emigrant, with Some First Impressions of America." Entirely in Stevenson's handwriting, in ink, on about 95 folio pages (one side of the paper only). Each sheet hinged and the whole bound, with proof etching by Hollyer, as frontispiece, in a folio volume, full blue levant morocco, by Riviere. The title-page, also in the author's hand, bears the signature in full, and the dedication is signed "R. L. S."
- A splendid autograph manuscript of two of Stevenson's important earlier works, and one of the finest ever offered for sale. The MS. includes not only "The Amateur Emigrant" as published in book form, but also the major part of its sequel, "Across the Plains." The manuscript proves conclusively that Stevenson originally intended both works

to form a single book. The Table of Contents lists two additional chapters, "Despised Races" and "To the Shores of Sunset," which were not written. The MS. itself begins at page 15, and continues to page 107, pages 95 and 99 being omitted. The MS. contains upwards of 90,000 words, and is remarkably free from corrections, although some sizable passages have been crossed out, and the text does not always correspond exactly with the printed version.

The chapter entitled "New York," in which Stevenson describes with minute detail his arrival and stay in the metropolis, is in itself a priceless human document of a great literary personage. Two lengthy portions of this chapter, of rather indelicate nature but of intense interest, were omitted from the printed book for obvious reasons.

389 **Stevenson, Robert Louis.** One of the most popular of English Authors. Autograph Manuscript, 1 page, 4to, referring to "Diogenes." *Fine.*

390 **Stevenson, Robert Louis.** Autograph Manuscript, one page, 4to. "Memorandum of a Conversation with H. B. M.," &c.

391 **Stewart, Walter.** Brevet Brig.-Gen. in the Revolutionary war. Said to have been the handsomest officer in the service, and one of the bravest. A. L. S. 8vo, 2 pages. April 10, 1791.

392 **Storer, Bellamy.** Distinguished judge and M. C. from Ohio. A. L. S. 4to, 3 pages. Cincinnati, Oct. 25, 1831.

Interesting letter, on the subject of the rechartering of the bank of the U. S. He says that, if Clay should not be nominated for the Presidency, thousands of his friends will throw their votes to Jackson; in the event of whose election there will be but little hope for the bank.

393 **Swift, Jonathan.** The Great English Author of "Gulliver's Travels," and Celebrated Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. D. S. folio. Sept. 7, 1715. *Very fine.*

Power of Attorney for the sale of stock of the South Sea Company, known as the "South Sea Bubble."

394 **Swift, Joseph G.** Brevet Brig.-Gen. in the War of 1812. Planned the Defence of New York Harbour. A. L. S. 4to. George Town, Feb. 1, 1819. To Gen. Andrew Jackson. *This letter is referred to in Parton's Life of Jackson.*

"The imperative cause of your instituting Civil Govt at Pensacola, would not be a useful species of information for the Public."

- 395 **Swinburne, Algernon Charles.** Celebrated English Poet. Autograph Manuscript Poem, "The Mill Garden," 2 full pages, 4to. Three stanzas of ten lines each and one of five lines.

A complete original manuscript, with corrections and inter-lineations. Very fine.

"THE MILL GARDEN.

Stately stand the sunflowers, glowing down the garden-side,
 Ranged in royal rank arow along the warm grey wall,
 Whence their deep disks burn at rich midnoon afire with pride,
 Even as though their beams indeed were sunbeams, & the tall
 Sceptral stems bore stars whose reign endures, not flowers that fall.
 Lowlier laughs & basks the kindler flower of homlier fame,
 Held by love the sweeter that it blooms in Shakespeare's name,
 Fragrant yet as though his hand had touched & made it thrill,
 Like the whole world's heart, with warm new life & gladdening flame,
 Fair befall the fair green close that lies below the mill!"
 &c. &c. &c.

- 396 **Taft, Wm. H.** President of the United States. Autograph Card, signed, Jan. 13, 1918.
- 397 **Tate, Francis.** Officer in the Revolution. A Return of Provisions Purchased for the Continental Station near Charlotteville. Feb. 4, 1780. Signed. 2 pages, folio.
- 398 **Taylor, Bayard.** Eminent Poet and Traveller. A. L. S. 8vo. Kennett Square, Nov. 3, 1858.
In reference to an engagement for lecturing.

Autograph Presentation Copy of Bayard Taylor's Rhymes of Travel.

- 399 **Taylor, Bayard.** Rhymes of Travel, Ballads and Poems. Portrait. 12mo, cloth. New York, 1847
First Edition. Autograph presentation copy, with inscription on fly-leaf, "P. H. Myers, with Bayard Taylor's sincere regards. New York, Jan. 1849."
- 400 **Taylor, Gen. Zackary** President of the United States. Part of A. L. 4to. Baton Rouge, April 2, 1848.
- 401 **Templeton, John.** Excellent Scottish Vocalist. A. L. S. folio. Edinburgh, Sept. 27, 1844.
- 402 **Tennyson, Lord Alfred.** Poet Laureate. A. L. S. 12mo, no date.

- 403 **Thalberg, S.** A Celebrated Pianist and Composer. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. London, no date.
- 404 **Thomas, George.** Colonial Governor of Penna. D. S. folio. Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1745. *Very fine.*
- 405 **Thornton, Matthew.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. A. D. S. twice, 1 page, folio. June 13, 1769.
Rare. Partly printed document (deed of land), the written portions of which are in the handwriting of Thornton, signed as Justice of the Peace.
- 406 **Toussaint, L'Ouverture.** A Celebrated Negro General and Liberator of Hayti. L. S. 4to. Port-Republicain. 1801.
- 407 **Naval Prize Money.** Autograph Draft, signed, of a letter from Commodore Thomas Truxtun, dated Philadelphia, April 8, 1808, to Hugh A. Campbell, with two A. L. S. of Hugh A. Campbell to Commodore Truxtun. Two A. L. S. of Thos. Turner to Commodore Truxtun. A. L. S. of Thos. Truxtun, son of the Commodore; and D. S. by Commodore Truxtun, &c., all relating to certain Prize Money due the United States. As a lot.
An interesting episode in the navy.
- 408 **Tupper, Martin F.** English Poet. Autograph Sentiment, signed. June 9, 1877; and Autographed Cabinet Photograph. As a lot.
- 409 **Turner, Dawson.** English Botanist and Author. Noted collector of autographs. A. L. S. 8vo, 2 pages. Oct. 15, 1835.
- 410 **Tyler, Jno.** President of the United States. A. N. S. small 4to. Feb. 19, 1833. Inlaid, signed, also by W. C. Rives.
- 411 **Van Buren, Martin.** President of the United States. A. L. S. 4to. New York, March 30, 1841. To Richard Smith, with franked address. Portrait attached to face of letter.
- 412 **Vance, Zebulon B.** War Governor of North Carolina. A. L. S. 4to, Washington, June 19, 1886; A. L. S. 4to of Green Clay Smith, Louisville, Feb. 18, 1878; A. L. S. 8vo of Brig.-Gen. John Gibbon, Washington, April 28, 1890; and L. S. 8vo of Wm. A. Richardson, Washington, Dec. 18, 1876. 4 pieces

- 413 **Vaudreuil, Philippe de Rigaud.** Marquis de. Governor of New France and a Brave French Naval Officer. Born at Quebec in 1691. D. S. folio. Quebec, Sept. 29, 1718. *Rare.*

- 414 **Villers, Francois Toussaint.** French Revolutionist. Member of the Convention. A. D. S. 8vo. 28 Frimaire an 3. With the Republic's stamp, as a representative of the people.

- 415 **Voltaire, Francois Marie Arouet de.** Celebrated French Poet, Philosopher, Critic and Historian. L. S. "Frere V." 2 pages, 8vo. Ferney, Feb. 2, (1761). To M. Saurin.

An exceedingly interesting and characteristic letter addressed to the poet, Saurin, at whose behest Voltaire entered into the famous Saurin controversy in defence of the poet's father. Voltaire was at that time engaged in building a church at Ferney (meanwhile fighting the Jesuits), which probably explains his referring to himself in this letter as the "monk Voltarius" writing "from the depths of his cell" and signing himself "Frere V." The letter is a prayer for tolerance, tolerance for which Voltaire fought all his life. He also refers to "Brother" Helvetius, author of the famous book, "On the Mind" and wittiest freethinker in Paris. The last three lines of the letter as well as the signature are in the autograph of Voltaire.

"Every time one of our brothers edifies the public by some good work, which they applaud, I kneel down in my little cell and thank God. I prostrate myself before the great God, the just God, the good God. Be merciful to all our brothers and continue to confound the fools, the hypocrits and the fanatics.

The more good deeds our brothers do, in whatever way possible, the more Your Holy Name will be glorified. Let the wise succeed and stifle the impertinent. * * * These are the most ardent wishes of the monk Voltarius from the depths of his cell. * * * We fight the fight of the Lord against the public prosecutors, who should be exposed to public execration," Etc.

- 416 **Voltaire, Francois Marie Arouet de.** A. L. S. "V" 1-4 page, 4to. Paris, Oct. 26, 1749. Signature slightly covered by seal.

A fine letter on the death of the Marquis du Chatelet.

"Elle a laissé des monuments qui forceront l'envie et la frivolité maligne de notre nation à reconnaître en elle ce génie supérieur que l'on confondait avec le gout des pompons, des diamants et du cavagnole."

- 417 Walker, L. P. Confederate Secretary of War. A. L. S. 4to. War Department, Montgomery, Alabama, March 1, 1861. To President Jefferson Davis.

"I have the honor to nominate Peter G. T. Beauregard of Louisiané to be Brigadier General of the Provisional Army, under the Act of Congress of Feb. 27th, 1861."

It should be noticed that it is the earliest stage of the Confederacy when the Capitol was at Montgomery.

One of the Finest and Longest Washington Letters Extant.

- 418 Washington, George. First President of the United States. "The Father of his Country." and America's guiding Star. Autograph Letter, signed. 12 full quarto pages. Philadelphia, 11th Decr. 1796. Addressed to Sir John Sinclair, the celebrated agriculturist, who had evidently at this time an intention of emigrating to America.

One of the longest and finest autograph letters of George Washington known. He gives a description of several States of the Union, so that Sinclair may be able to form an idea of the part which would be congenial to his inclination. He discusses the price of land in different parts, and proceeds to say :

"I do not hesitate to pronounce that the land on the waters of the potomack will in a few years be in a greater demand and in higher estimation than in any other part of the United States. * * *

From what I have said, you will have perceived that the present prices of land in Pennsylvannia are higher than they are in Maryland and Virginia, although they are not of superior quality. The reasons have already been assigned for this,—first, that in the settled part of it, the land is divided into smaller farms, and more improved ;—and 2ndly, being in a greater degree than any other the recepticle of emigrants, these receive their first impressions in Philadelphia, and rarely look beyond the limits of the State ; but besides these, two other causes not a little operative may be added ;—namely, that until Congress passed general Laws relative to naturalization and citizenship, foreigners found it easier to obtain the previledges annexed to them in this State than elsewhere ;—and because there are Laws here for the gradual abolition of Slavery, which neither of the two other States abovementioned have, at present, but which nothing is more certain than that they must have, & at a period not remote. * * * " &c.

This remarkable letter thus proves that Washington was not only the "Father of his Country" but also the Prophet of its destinies.

Washington's Letter on the Mutiny of the New Jersey Troops.

419 Washington, George. L. S. 2 pages, folio. Head Quarters, near Windsor, Jan. 29, 1781. To Gov. Greene.

A highly historical letter, on the Mutiny of the New Jersey Troops and the means taken to quell it, in which he in a degree sides with the soldiers in their unrest, as he says they are poorly paid, and cannot be expected to be held together on ties upon which they have too long depended.

“ Head Quarters New Windsor
Jan^y 29th. 1781

Sir

In the Letter which I did myself the honor of writing to your Excellency, the 22^d Instant, I informed you of the revolt of the Jersey Troops, and of the measures I intended to pursue in consequence. I have now the pleasure to inform you, that Major General Howe with the Detachment under his command surrounded the Mutineers in their quarters on the Morning of the 27th brought them without difficulty to an unconditional surrender, and had two of the most active Instigators immediately tried & executed. It was judged unnecessary to extend the example further, as there was every appearance of genuine contrition.

I hope this will completely estinguish the spirit of Mutiny, if effectual measures are taken to prevent its revival, by rendering the situation of the Soldiery more tolerable than it has heretofore been.—Without this it may be smothered for a while, but it must again break out with greater violence.—It is not to be expected that an Army can be permanently held together by those ties, on which we have too long depended.

I cannot omit doing justice to the Detachment which was sent on this service. There was in its behaviour every Mark of fidelity, obedience, disapprobation of the conduct of the Mutineers, and a conviction of the necessity of bringing them to submission and punishment. They made a long march over Mountainous roads, and thro' a deep snow, with the greatest patience, and obeyed ever order with alacrity.

I have the honor to be

P. S.

With great regard & esteem

I am favored with

Your Excellency's

your Letter of 22nd Inst.

Most Obedient Humble Servant

His Excellency Gov^r Greene”

Geo. Washington

Washington's Orders on Hearing of the Probable Evacuation of New York.

420 Washington, George. L. S. 2 pages, folio. Head Quarters, Fredericksburg, Oct. 19, 1778.

This letter does not give the name of the party to whom written. It is a very important historical paper, and as he has been informed of the probable evacuation of New York, he gives instructions relative to the movements of the various American forces under Genls. Clinton, Hand, and Stark, and other officers.

“ Head Quarters Fredericksburg 19th October
1778

Dear Sir

I last evening rec^d the inclosed from Congress with a request that I would take measures for carrying the plan recommended by Colo. Hartley into execution. The advices which I have just rec^d from different quarters bear the strongest marks of an immediate evacuation of New York. These considerations induce me, should it be deemed expedient, to make an addition to Colonel Cortlands command by sending up the whole of Gen^l Clintons Brigade, except Van Schaicks Regt which is to relieve Gansevoorts at Fort Schuyler. In that case, Gen^l Clinton would go with his Brigade. I do not know the situation of Chemung, the place which Colo. Hartley advises to be possessed by us, and cannot therefore say whether the same body of Men which are to be employed upon the Anaquaga expedition, could afterwards break up the settlement at Chemung.

I shall send General Hand to take command at Albany in the room of Gen^l Stark who goes to Rhode Island. perhaps by enlarging our force in the manner I have before mentioned, we may be enabled to carry on our operations upon the frontier upon a more extensive plan, by forming one expedition under the immediate command of Gen Clinton, and another under Gen^l Hand or Col^o Butler composed of the troops already to the Northward.

That there may be a more free and full communication upon this subject, I have desired Gen^l Clinton, Gen^l Hand and Col^o Cortland to wait upon you. As your legislature is now sitting there must be Gentlemen from every part of the State well acquainted with the Frontier,—the different Routes,—the resources of the Country and many matters conducive to the conduct and success of such an Expedition.

After having made the proper use of Colo. Hartley's letter be pleased to return it to me, as I have not a Copy.

I am with the greatest Regard
Y^r Excellency's most ob^d Serv^t
Geo. Washington

P. S. Be pleased to forward
the inclosed to General
Stark by the earliest
Conveyance.”

421 Washington, George. L. S. 4to. Philadelphia, April
25, 1793. To the Governor of Pennsylvani. *Signed while
President.*

In reference to the treaty with the Indians.

"The measures which your Excellency proposes to adopt to prevent any hostile incursions into the Indian Country from this State, until the propose Treaty shall be finished, appears to me to be such as are proper for the occasion and likely to prove successful. No others occur to me at present as necessary to secure the object. If any should, I will propose them with frankness, as I am persuaded, from the obliging manner in which you express your readiness to adopt them, that you will neglect no measure which may tend to facilitate the peace, which is so desirable for our Country."

Certificate of Membership in the Society of the Cincinnati.

- 422 Washington, George. Signature to the Certificate of Membership to the Society of the Cincinnati of Cornelius Lyman, dated Philadelphia, May 15, 1784. Signed also by Gen. Henry Knox. Framed.

This is one of the beautifully engraved certificates by J. J. Le Veau of Paris, and is on parchment, is slightly spotted, but rare in any shape.

Washington's Plan of His Farm.

- 423 Washington, George. An Original Autograph Plan, beautifully drawn with pen and water colors, of his farm on Little Hunting Creek and the Potomock River, endorsed by by him in the corner: "A Plan of my Farm on little Hunt^e Creek & Potom^o R. G. W. 1766." Size 18 x 16 in.

This embraces a part of his beloved "Mount Vernon Tract." It is a beautiful example of this great man's work as a surveyor, and illustrates how methodical he was in his private affairs. It is seldom that anything so interesting as this relating to Mount Vernon turns up.

- 424 Washington, George. Autograph Manuscript, 4 pages, folio. Aug. 20, 1782.

This is the original autograph Military Orders to be carried out by the troops on their expedition against New York. It is really a remarkable paper and of the most intense historic value. It commences:

"Precisely at 5 o'clock tomorrow Morning the General is to beat, on which the Tents and Baggage of the two Connecticut & three Massachusetts Brigades are to be put into the Batteaux. At Seven O'clock, the Assembly will beat, when these Brigades are immediately to March, and Embark by the Right, proceeding in one column to Verplanks point in the following order," &c.

Documents mostly in the Autograph of Geo. Washington in reference to Lands granted the Officers and Men of the Virginia Regiments by Proclamation of Governor Dinwiddie.

- 425 **Washington, Geo.** His Original Authograph draft of a Letter, signed, with initials, dated Dec. 8, 1769, 7 pages, 4to, to Lord Bottetourt, endorsed on the back with his signature in full, "George Washington to Lord Bottetourt, 1st Letter, 8th Decembr 1769."

In reference to the claims of sundry officers of the first troops raised in the Colony, to lands west of the Alleghany Mountains, which they conceived themselves entitled to under the Grant of Governor Dinwiddie in 1754, and arguing that soldiers who inlisted afterwards in the French and Indian Wars were not entitled to any part of the 200,000 acres voted by Council under proclamation of Gov. Dinwiddie. In his argument he mentions the number of men raised for the first Army of the Colony, and the services performed. Also mentions Gen. Braddock.

"Small as the number may seem, it is a Fact nevertheless well known, that the difficulty of enlisting them at that time, in an Infant Country unaccustomed to war, was not more clearly forseen, than evidently experienced; and evinced to the World, the Policy of the then adopted measure to procure men for a service which at one view appeared new, difficult & hazardous, from the length of the March, uninhabited Country, and almost inaccessible Mountains, which were to be passed.

But let the motives which gave rise to this Proclamation have been founded in good, or ill policy, most certain it is the terms were offered, the conditions were embraced, and to all intents & purposes considered, as a mutual contract between the Government & Adventurers; the latter of whom, always conceiving that the Lands were as firmly engaged to them as their pay, have omitted no opportunity since of avowing their Pretensions to it * * * Besides, they would beg leave to make this one observation more, in proof of their exclusive right to the Grant, and that is, that the next Campaign was made by His Majesty's Troops under the Com^d of Genl Braddock; and that all the Troops enlisted in this Colony after that time, did it upon a quite differ^t & much better establishment, the Officers rec^g higher pay, & the men greater bounty's," &c.

Washington's Petition to Governor Bottetourt.

- 426 Washington, George. A. D. with signature in full in the body, 2 pages, 4to, endorsed on the back by Washington: "Copy of G. Washington's for self &c Petition. Considered 15th Dec 1769."

This is the original autograph of his petition, headed thus:

"To the Right Hon^{ble} Norborne Baron de Bottetourt His Majesty's Lieut. and Gov^r Gen^l of the Colony and dominion of Virginia, and to the Hon^{ble} the Council. The Petition of George Washington in behalf of himself and the Officers and Soldiers who first Imbark'd in the Service of the Colony humbly Prays," &c.

An appeal to the Governor to partition off to the Officers and Soldiers of the First Virginia Regiment the 200,000 acres of land on the Ohio, given to them by the proclamation of Governor Dinwiddie in 1754, and referred to in the above letter to Gov. Bottetourt.

- 427 Washington, George. A. D. with signature, "Col George Washington," twice in the body, 1 page, folio, endorsed on the back by Washington: "Copy of an Order of Council of the 6th Nov. 1772, which appears to have changed it's Terms."

This interesting paper bears a very rare type of the signature, twice, "Col. George Washington." It is Washington's copy of the Order of Council in answer to his petition, described in the preceding lot, allotting to officers and men certain parcels of land from that granted the First Virginia Regiment under the Gov. Dinwiddie Proclamation of 1754. It is also a highly historical paper, from the fact that it gives the names of all the officers and soldiers included in the claims.

- 428 Washington, George. Autograph Manuscript, with his signature appearing four times in the body (three times in full, "George Washington.") 6 pages, folio.

This is Washington's account for the expenses incurred for "The Grantees, under Governor Dinwiddie's Proclamation, in 1754." For a more beautiful, clear and neat piece of book-keeping it cannot be equalled; there is not a blot, erasure or mistake in the whole six folio pages. In the account he gives the cost of every item of expense, monies paid by him, in locating and surveying the tracts of land for the soldiers' Grantees under Gov. Dinwiddie's Proclamation of 1754. The entry of October, 1770, reads: "To Expenses attending my Trip to the

Great Kanahawa from Capt. Crawford's and back to that place again, exclusive of the other expenses of my journey, amounting to as much more, viz., The Smith at Fort Pitt fixing the Canoes, &c." Nov. 2, 1772: "*To John Blair, Esq., Clerk of the Council, for copies of several orders of Council, and other Services for obtaining the Grants, £5."* Dec. 18, 1772: "*By George Washington for Surveying the following Tracts of Land, &c."* He also mentions what he paid the Indian guides, interpreters, etc.

- 429 **Washington, George.** A Contemporary Copy of the Order of Council, Dec. 15, 1769, probably in the hand of John Blair, Clerk of the Council. 1 page, 4to, endorsed on the back in the autograph of Geo. Washington. "Order of Council 15th Dec^r 1769 respect^g y^e 200,000 acr^s of Land Petition'd for."

From this we glean that Washington's petition was granted, and it advises him to notify, that no person who entered the service after the battle of the Meadows, in 1754, is entitled to any part of the 200,000 acres.

- 430 **Washington, George.** Contemporary Copy of the Order of Council, Dec. 16, 1773, held at Williamsburg. Folio, endorsed on the back in the autograph of Washington. "Order of Council 16th Dec^r 1773."

This is a copy of the order of Council, in answer to the petition of Thos. Walker and other members of the Loyal Company, in reference to lands granted under the Proclamation of 1763.

- 431 **Washington, George.** A Contemporary Copy of the Order of Council, Feb. 18, 1754, and Dec. 15, 1769, in the hand of and attested to by John Blair, Clerk of the Council. 3 pages, folio, endorsed on the back in the hand of Geo. Washington. "Orders of Council of the 18th Feb^y 1754 & 15th Dec^r 1769."

This is another interesting item in the controversy over the grant of 1754 of 200,000 acres of land to the officers and soldiers of the First Virginia Regiment, in which Washington was interested, and it is doubly valuable on account of being in the autograph, and signed twice by John Blair, a member of the Continental Congress, specimens of whose writing are very rare.

Document Signed Ten Times by Washington.

- 432 Washington, George. D. S. 2 pages, folio. Mount Vernon, Jan. 7, 1798, and with his signature ten times in the body of the document, viz.: Five times in full "George Washington," four times "Geo. Washington," and one "G. Washington," and his usual beautiful signature at the end.

A remarkable paper, being "Lands belonging to George Washington, on the Western Waters, in the State of Virginia," on Great Kanhawa, Fincastle county, and on the Ohio River, Botetourt county.

- 433 Washington. Printed Proclamation by the Governor of Virginia, 1754, promising two hundred thousand acres of Land on the Ohio to the Officers and Soldiers who should enter the Service, and Col. Mercer's Memorial to the King on behalf of himself and the said officers and soldiers. 3 pages, folio. *Excessively rare.*

This is General Washington's own copy, and has his autograph interlineations in several places. It was the Proclamation which formed the foundation for General, then Colonel, Washington to prosecute the claim for 200,000 acres on the River Ohio, promised him and his fellow officers and soldiers of the first regiment raised in 1754 to erect a fort on the River Ohio at the fork of Mounaughela, to oppose the encroachments of the French and Indians. The grant had been promised by Gov. Dinwiddie, but for some reason the promise was not fulfilled, which caused Col. Washington and Col. Mercer to prosecute their claims, and through the masterly hand of Washington in drawing up petitions and memorials to Council and to the King, justice was done them, and Washington assisted in making the surveys and allotments, the outcome of which is fully explained in Washington's account of the costs for making the surveys, &c., as described under lot 428.

This and the above eight lots form an interesting episode in the early life of Washington and in the colonial history of Virginia.

- 434 Washington, George. D. S. large folio. 1771.

A survey, with plan of land in Sand Bottom, Ohio, for 2314 acres of land as a grant from the State of Virginia to Geo. Washington for military services. The survey was made by Wm. Crawford, is signed by Washington, "Patented in the name of George Washington," and the list of "River courses

and distances" is also in the hand of Geo. Washington, as also the endorsement on the back.

This is an unusual form of signature, as it is in full, "George Washington."

- 435 **Washington, George.** An Original Autograph Survey and Plan of Plats of Land on the Great Kanhawa River, mostly drawn with pen and ink, and with descriptive remarks in Washington's well-known hand, dated Mount Vernon, Dec. 25th, 1787, and signed by him. Large folio, torn in the folds, but otherwise in excellent order.

At the bottom of the survey or plan Washington has written and signed 22 lines of explanatory matter under the caption, "This sheet contains the draught of four tracts of Land belonging to the subscriber on the Great Kanhawa."

- 436 **Washington, George.** Autograph Manuscript, signed, 3 pages, folio. Dated Philadelphia, May 25th, 1794, endorsed on the back "Terms on which the within Lands were offered to Robert Morris Esq., May 1794."

This interesting paper is headed "Land belonging to the subscriber, west of the Allegany Mountain and on the Great dismal Swamp in Virginia, which he would dispose of at the prices thereunto annexed."

This was drawn up for the consideration of Robert Morris, the great financier of the Revolution, at the time Washington was occupying the Presidential chair. In a foot note at the bottom he says:

"The above land, in my opinion, is richly worth the sum annexed to each parcel, & I have no doubt of its fetching it, or more, at the present moment, if, I was in the habit, or in the way of disposing of the land, but as neither of these is the case, and as I prefer present convenience to future gain, I will let them go to one person, or to an association of persons, for the round sum of fifty thousand pounds," &c.

In describing the lands he enters into an elaborate essay on his lands in the great Dismal Swamp, upon which he places highest estimate as to their productiveness. This swamp land was one of Washington's pet investments. The signature at the bottom of the manuscript has the last three letters (ton) torn off.

- 437 **Washington, George.** Contemporary List of Distances from Fort Pitt, to the Mouth of the Ohio, 2 pages, folio, endorsed on the back in the hand of Washington. "Length of the River Ohio, from Fort Pit with the Distances from place to place for Mr. Hutchings."

This no doubt was used by Washington in making his surveys in the Western Country.

- 438 **Washington, George.** Parchment Grant of Land to Gen. Washington and Geo. Muse, for 7276 Acres of Land in Bottetourt County, under the Proclamation of Gov. Dinwiddie in 1754. Signed by Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia. Dated Dec, 1, 1773.
- 439 **Washington, George.** A Plan of Lands, endorsed on the back in the hand of George Washington. "Plat of Land with the Sev^l Tenements." Folio.
- 440 **Washington, George.** A Draught and description of a Plot of Land bought of Wm. Clifton, large folio, endorsed on the back in the autograph of George Washington. "A Plat of the Land bought of Mr. Wm. Clifton, containing the several Tenements by Mr. Thos. Hodkins, 1755."
- 441 **Washington, George.** A Return of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, of the State of New York, except Van Schiacks, serving in the Army of the United States, under the Command of His Excellency, General Washington, specifying the Corps they serve in, the Expiration of Inlistments, Monthly, until the end of the present Year, and Annually afterwards to the end of the Year 1782, together with the number engaged to serve during the war. Signed by Gen. Otho H. Williams. Large folio.
- This has passed the personal inspection of Gen. Washington, as in the heading he has inserted in his own hand, "except Van Schiack's." It is interesting as showing the Number of New York troops in the Continental Army.*
- 442 **Washington, George.** A Contemporary Manuscript entitled "The Bounds of Pennsylvania," 4to, endorsed on the back in the Autograph of Gen. Washington "Boundary of the State of Pensylv^a according to Charter."

Washington's Observations on the Navigation of the Potomac.

- 443 **Washington, Geo.** Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army. First President of the United States. America's Guiding Star. Autograph letter. Folio. Circa 1755.
- This is a rough draft of a letter in Washington's small and early hand, being rough notes on the improvement of the*

Navigation of the Potomac, which was always one of his pet themes. In the latter part of the letter he refers to General Braddock's late coming in the spring of 1755, which fixes the date of the writing as 1755 or 1756. There is a piece missing out of the middle of the lower half of the page. The letter is perhaps to Governor Dinwiddie, and it is written on the reverse of a sheet taken from another letter, containing the address, "To Col. Geo. Washington at Mount Vernon, Potomack River, Virginia. The fav^r. of Capt. Hilton." I quote a portion:

"Sir,

Your desire and my own curiosity together engaged me ye last time I was in Frederick to explore the navigation of Potomac *downward* and the following observations I made in my passage down it.

From the mouth of Patterson's Creek to the Shannondoah Falls are no obstacles but shallow water (in places & this only at certain Seasons) to encounter, but from hence there is Rocky, Swift & consequently uneven Water for near six miles in which distance there are 4 falls, the first of which is tolerable clear of Rocks is shallow & pretty clear of Rocks but very capable of relief which may be avoided by opening a channel on the Maryland side—abt 2 miles from this & half a one below the Mouth of Shan'h is the principal difficulty commonly called the spout and indeed almost the only difficulty of the whole.—The water here is confined to narrow bounds & having a pretty considerable fall shoots thro' with great rapidity," Etc.

444 Washington, George. Receipt for monies paid him for services as President of the Potomac Company. Alexandria, Aug. 11, 1786, signed by Geo. A. Washington for him, and a receipt from Wm. Allison, Goaler, for maintaining two prisoners, April 8, 1787. As a lot.

445 Webster, Daniel. Eminent Statesman and Orator. L. S. 4to. Washington, May 2, 1857; and A. L. S., with initials, 8vo, no date. 2 pieces

446 Webster, Daniel. A. L. S. 3 pages, 4to. Washington, Dec. 30, 1840. To Mr. Ayre.

In reference to appointing a man from Pennsylvania in Harrison's Cabinet.

"The new President would very naturally feel a strong desire, that if he gives the appointment to a citizen of the State, it may be given, as to afford general satisfaction. There can be no reason to fear that Genl Harrison will forget his early friends, or withhold from them proper tokens of his regard, so far as compatible with the paramount duty of so administering the Government as to produce the highest degree of public good."

- 447 **Wellington, Arthur Wellesley.** First Duke of. Celebrated British General and Statesman. L. S. 8vo. London, Feb. 17, 1852.
- 448 **Wells, H. G.** Noted English Author. A. L. S. in the third person on a card. Sandgate. Dec. 5. 1902.
- 449 **Whistler, James McNeil.** Celebrated American Painter-Etcher. A. L. S. 2 pages, 8vo. (London, April 30, 1889). To W. Christian Symons, with addressed envelope.
- Sending a list of names which includes that of Bret Harte.*

John Williams, "the Redeemed Captive."

- 450 **Williams, John.** First Minister of Deerfield, Mass. He and his family were taken prisoners by the French and Indians, and carried in captivity to Canada. Author of "The Redeemed Captive;" a narrative of his captivity. A. L. S. 4to. Deerfield, July 12, 1710. To his son.
- 451 **Wilson, James.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. 2 D. S. 8vo. 1795 and 1797. 2 pieces
- 452 **Wilson, Woodrow.** Our present Great President. L. S. 4to. Sea Girt, July 9, 1912. To A. L. Graham.

William Wirt to President Monroe.

- 453 **Wirt, William.** Eminent lawyer and orator. Attorney-General of the U. S. A. L. S. 4to, 5 pages. Office of the Attorney-General of the U. S. Oct, 22, 1823.
- A lengthy and extremely interesting opinion on the question of the President's right to fill a certain vacancy.*
- 454 **Wistar, Caspar.** Distinguished Philadelphia physician. Founder of the Wistar parties. 2 A. D. S. 4to. 1806 and 1808. 2 pieces
- 455 **Wood, Joseph.** Colonel of the 3rd Penn^a regiment, Continental line, in the Revolutionary war. Wounded at Lake Champlain. A. L. S. folio. Reading, March 9, 1784. To Maj.-Gen. Irwin.
- 456 **Wooster, Thomas.** Major in the Revolutionary war. A. L. S. 4to, 3 pages. New Haven, Sept. 29, 1780.

The original draft of a letter to Gen. Washington—whom he addresses as the father and saviour of his country—stating how he had, with great reluctance, resigned his post in the Army; how anxious he is to return to service; and how much he desires Gen. Washington to permit him to serve in his family as a volunteer.

- 457 **Wyatt, William E.** Distinguished Protestant-Episcopal clergyman. A. L. S. 4to, 2 pages. Baltimore, March 28, 1835. To the Right Reverend William M. Stone.

- 458 **Wythe, George.** Signer of the Declaration of Independence. D. S. folio. May 20, 1766. Signed also by Robert Carter Nicholson, Colonial Treasurer of Virginia;

John Blair, Member of the Continental Congress; Thos. Nelson, Signer of the Declaration of Independence; Wm. Nelson, Richard Corbin, Robert Carter, Robert Burwell, Thos. Everard, and Wm. Pasteur.

This is the bond of Robert Carter Nicholson as Treasurer of the Colony of Virginia. The signature of Geo. Wythe is his very early small and neat signature; that of Jno. Blair is very rare. The document is very interesting as containing the signatures of two Signers of the Declaration of Independence, and a member of the Continental Congress (Jno. Blair), which is seldom met with.

- 459 **Yeates, Wm. Butler.** English Author. A. N. S. on card, no date.

- 460 **Autograph Album.** Containing mounted signatures of Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Gen. G. B. McClellan, James Buchanan. A. L. S. of Simon Cameron, J. J. Crittenden, Gov. Jos. Ritner, Nicholas Biddle, Mrs. H. W. Beecher, John B. Gibson, Josiah Randall, Elizabeth B. Custer (wife of the General), Edwin Forrest, S. S. Haldeman, and hundreds of other signatures and many letters of prominent men. 4to, morocco.

